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M'KINLEY AND A FUSION

PROGRAMME OF THE NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

Senator Pritchard in Control of the Convention—The Populists to Have All the State Ticket but Governor—Senator Wolcott Trying to Avoid Censure by the Colorado Republicans—West Virginia Instructs for the Ohio Man.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14.—The results of the Republican State Convention, according to present indications, will be the indorsement of Senator Pritchard, instructions for McKinley, and a fusion with the Populists on a State ticket.

The convention will hardly get to work before noon to-morrow, owing to the large number of contests, on the settlement of which the nomination for Governor is thought to depend. Five names—those of Oliver H. Dockery, Daniel L. Russell, James E. Boyd, James M. Moody, and V. S. Lusk—will be placed before the convention. Lusk is to be permanent Chairman of the convention. The offices of Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State are to be left open to be filled by the Populists when they hold their State Convention, or, if that convention shall decline to fill them, bolting Populists who are now affiliating with the Republicans will do so.

There is no doubt the convention will instruct for McKinley. There is no opposition whatever to him. All the district delegates have been elected, and McKinley has fourteen, Reed two, and one district is contested. The other four for the State at large will give McKinley eighteen, with a strong probability that he will have the entire twenty-two when the St. Louis Convention meets. Senator Pritchard, the McKinley leader, is entirely satisfied with the situation.

TRYING TO SAVE WOLCOTT.

The Senator Afraid of Censure by the Colorado Convention.

PUEBLO, Col., May 14.—Friends of Senator Wolcott are making a hard fight to prevent the State Convention now in session from adopting a vote of censure. Senator Wolcott has sent a telegram withdrawing from the contest for delegate at large. This may have the effect of preventing the vote of censure, and also may prevent the instruction of delegates to bolt the St. Louis Convention in the event that it shall fail to adopt a free-coinage declaration.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District to-day selected Charles Brickenstein of Conejos and C. J. Hart of Pueblo as delegates to the St. Louis Convention upon a platform which instructs them to abide by Senator Teller's judgment in all matters. A resolution instructing the delegates not to bolt failed to pass.

MORE VOTES FOR McKINLEY.

West Virginia Delegates to Support the Ohio Man.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., May 14.—The Republican State Convention held here to-day chose the following delegates to the St. Louis Convention: O. W. Hardman of Tyler, F. M. Reynolds of Mineral County, Major J. E. Dana of Charleston, and A. B. White of Parkersburg.

The delegates are instructed to vote for McKinley in the following terms:

We declare that our choice for President of the United States is that pure patriot, that gallant soldier, the foremost champion of protection, that thoroughbred American, our friend and neighbor, William McKinley of the United States of America. And the delegates chosen by this convention are hereby directed to vote for Major McKinley in the Republican National Convention, and to use all other honorable efforts to secure his nomination.

Among the declarations in the platform are the following:

We denounce the unnecessary issue of Government bonds in time of peace, a transaction involved in a mystery which has surprised and pained every man who loves his country.

We find great satisfaction in the fact that owing to the wise and courageous stand of the Republican Senator from this State, West Virginia may justly claim the credit of compelling the Administration to offer the latest loan to the highest bidders.

We demand a sound-money policy which shall maintain at an equality of purchasing power every dollar of American money. Every American dollar must be worth one hundred cents. The monetary system of the United States must be as sound and safe as the soundest and safest in the world.

State Senator P. W. Morris was the presiding officer.

McKINLEY MANAGERS DEPART.

Came to Talk on Major's Soundness on Money—Little Encouragement.

Reports from Washington in the afternoon papers of yesterday said that Senator Quay and Joseph Manley had started for this city, to hold a conference with ex-Senator Platt and other anti-McKinley leaders.

Neither Mr. Quay nor Mr. Manley was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Mr. Platt said that they were not coming here. Mr. Manley is reported to have gone through to Boston. Richard R. Quay, the Senator's son, said that his father was not coming to this city at this time. Young Mr. Quay loyally declared that his choice for President was his father, and he believed that he stood as good a chance of being nominated as any one else.

The McKinley managers who came here early in the week to assure business men that McKinley stood for sound money have all departed. They did not get very much encouragement here. One of the biggest men in the group went into the office of a prominent banker and explained that McKinley was for sound money. The banker smiled and replied:

"Why, I don't want to talk with you on that subject. I want to hear what your candidate has got to say."

William M. Hahn the Republican National Committeeman from Ohio left early last evening for Cleveland. Before his departure he was asked what he thought of Mr. Platt's criticism of McKinley, printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"The financial matter that is being so thoroughly discussed in New-York is not frightening anybody away from the support of the McKinley delegates. The papers and the people who are making so much fuss about it are not supporting McKinley cordially. Major McKinley's friends are satisfied with his record for the past twenty years. He is for honest money, practical tariff, and for everything that is good, and he is against everything that is bad.

"I respect ex-Senator Platt as a Republican very much, and I have no fault to find with him for expressing his opinion, although I think that he is mistaken and that when the convention is over and McKinley is nominated he will see that he was mistaken and will turn in and join heartily in electing him."

MEETING OF COLORED DELEGATES.

Come Here from the South to Plan for Action at St. Louis.

About forty colored delegates and contesting delegates to the St. Louis Convention from the South met in this city yesterday at 205 West Thirty-eighth Street to adopt a plan of action to be pursued by them at St. Louis. The conference was arranged for some days ago in Washington at the suggestion of C. Winston Edwards and Magnus L. Robinson, two colored men who are contesting for seats as delegates from the Eighth Virginia District.

The ostensible purpose of the meeting was in the words of the call to devise means "so that the 'Lily Whites' of the South

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CRISIS IN BALTIMORE POLITICS.

Mayor Hooper's Fight with the City Council Grows Dangerous.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 14.—The fight between the City Council and Mayor Hooper, which began early in the year with the rejection of most of the Mayor's appointments, reached a crisis to-night. Unless Mayor Hooper's conception of the law shall be wrong, there will be no Collector of City Taxes after midnight to-night until some agreement shall be reached between the contending parties.

To strengthen his position, the Mayor has refused to sign the 1896 tax levy; therefore the city, temporarily at least, will be deprived of all revenue for the support of the Municipal Government, excepting the small returns from licenses and taxes in arrears, which will be inadequate to meet current expenses.

This unprecedented condition had its origin with the introduction of Mr. Hooper's reform policy. Although elected on the Republican ticket, the Mayor felt under obligations to thousands of independent Democratic voters who helped to overthrow the Gorman-Rasin combination, and in making his appointments the doughty Mayor recognized the services of his Democratic friends by appointing a few to office.

The overwhelmingly Republican City Council objected to any such distribution of the spoils, and the dead-lock has grown apace. The city fathers, in addition to rejecting the Mayor's appointments, attempted to defeat him by passing an ordinance which took away the power of appointment and put it entirely in the hands of the council.

Then council then nominated Col. Creager for the post of City Collector, the richest prize in its gift. Mayor Hooper maintained that the action of the council was illegal, and refused to swear Creager in or approve his bond. The case is now in the courts, and a decision cannot be expected reasonably for six months.

According to Mayor Hooper's understanding of the law, the present City Tax Collector cannot, unless he be reappointed, collect any part of the 1896 levy. The Mayor called a special meeting of the City Council to-night and laid the matter before the members. In doing so he stated that unless some action should be taken at once upon his appointment—John F. Parlett—there would be a vacancy in the office of City Tax Collector so far as the current levy was concerned. He also pointed out the dire consequences of such a condition. The City Council members held a caucus before the evening session and determined to continue the fight, let the consequences be what they may.

In accordance with that decision, they to-night listened perfunctorily to the reading of the Mayor's message and then adjourned without even discussing the situation. Meantime, owing to the fight, several hundred Democrats continue to draw salaries in posts they expected to relinquish last January, and the Republican Party workers and the party itself are in receipt of neither salary nor glory.

BANK ROBBERY IN ILLINOIS.

Two Men Loot a Place After Binding and Gagging the Cashier.

DECATUR, Ill., May 14.—The Buffalo Bank, at Buffalo, twenty miles west of here, was robbed of $11,000 in cash at noon to-day by two strangers, of whom the cashier has been able to furnish only an imperfect description.

Cashier Huffbarger was alone in the bank at noon, and there was no one in the immediate vicinity on the streets. The two men entered as though on business, one stepping up to the cashier's window, while the other walked toward the end of the counter.

The cashier arose to wait on the supposed customer, and partially leaned over the counter. He was seized by the throat without a word, and in an instant the other robber had got behind the counter and grabbed him from behind. The cashier was then bound hand and foot and a gag thrust into his mouth.

The money on the counter was shoveled into the bag and then the vault was entered and all of the currency was taken from it.

The cashier was then rolled under the counter, where he was discovered half an hour later by a customer of the bank. No one saw the thieves enter or leave the bank.

MISS B. SELDNER REPORTED DEAD.

She Was a Passenger on the Out-Going Ship Columbia.

A dispatch was received in this city yesterday announcing the death at sea of Miss B. Seldner of New-York on board the Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday forenoon.

At the office of the Hamburg Line, it was said that Miss Seldner was a saloon passenger, and was accompanying her father, Francisco Seldner, a hardware merchant of Guaymas, Mexico. Mr. Seldner, according to the agents, is an invalid, and was on his way to Carlsbad. The daughter, they said, was about sixteen years old, and in excellent health when she embarked on the Columbia May 7.

As the death took place on the first day out from port, the agents believe that it must have been the result of an accident, or that some mistake was made in the announcement, and that it was the father who died.

CONFERENCES TO BE UNITED.

Congregationalists Settle Differences That Divided Them for Two Years.

At the annual meeting of the Manhattan Conference of Congregational Churches, in Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, the differences between the Manhattan Conference and the New-York and Brooklyn associations, which two bodies have been apart for many years, were settled, and union was decided upon. The new organization will be known as the Manhattan-Brooklyn Conference of Congregational Churches.

The following officers were elected: President—The Rev. A. C. Perkins of the Central Congregational Church; Vice Presidents—H. L. Pratt and C. P. Pierce; Secretary-Treasurer—The Rev. J. B. Clark.

Man's Body Found at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., May 14.—The body of a man was found on the shore to-day. A business card of McMahon Brothers, saloon keepers, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New-York City, was found in a pocket. A hole that might have been made by a bullet or a sea worm was in the man's head.

The McMahon Brothers of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue said last night that in not a single detail did the description of the body found at Greenport, L. I., yesterday correspond to that of any member of their family.

Will Appeal to the Vatican.

It was announced in Catholic circles yesterday that the Rev. J. E. McDonald, the young Catholic priest who assaulted his superior, the Rev. Dr. William Hill, while the latter was celebrating mass in St. Paul's Catholic Church, Court Street, Brooklyn, a little over a year ago, will appeal directly to the Vatican for a restoration of his priestly functions. Dr. McDonald ineffectually tried to get a decision in the case from Mgr. Satolli. Father McDonald was suspended by Bishop McDonnell. Father McDonald believes the Bishop was wrong in taking this action, and says when he attacked Father Hill he was not in his right mind.

Ex-Judge Browne's Son Under Arrest.

Ex-City Judge Edward Browne of 313 West Twenty-third Street appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against his son, Edward, twenty-seven years old, who was arrested Wednesday in West Twenty-third Street on a charge of intoxication. At his request the charge was changed to insanity. He said his son had been drinking heavily for some time past, and lately his mind had given way. Magistrate Mott committed him for examination as to his mental condition.

Gold Sent to Canada.

The only gold coin withdrawn from the United States Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday for export was $300,000, which was engaged for shipment to Canada. It is expected that $1,500,000 or more will be sent to Europe on Saturday's steamships.

TO FIX CONVENTION DATE

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN THIS CITY TO-DAY.

Saratoga Will Be Selected and June 24 Set for the Gathering, When Delegates at Large to Chicago Will Be Named—One Slate Made Up of Messrs. Whitney, Bissell, Flower, and Hill—Committeemen for Sound Money.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at noon to-day at the Hoffman House and select June 24 as the date and Saratoga as the place for the Democratic State Convention for the selection of delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. The session will be very short, as this is practically the only busness to be transacted.

A delegation from Buffalo, headed by Norman E. Mack, arrived last night for the purpose of urging the committee to select Buffalo as the place for the Democratic State Convention, to be held this Fall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and for Lieutenant Governor. The committee will probably take no action on this matter at this meeting.

Neither Senator Hill nor Senator Murphy will be in the city to-day. Senator Murphy is seeking restoration of health at Fort Monroe, and Senator Hill sent word last night that he would not be here.

It was said that the meeting to-day might adopt strong sound-money resolutions, but this could not be confirmed, and several members of the committee said that would be left to the State Convention, and all agreed the convention would adopt the soundest kind of a sound-money plank.

There was considerable gossip among the Democrats at the Hoffman House as to who would be selected as the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. One slate that was popular follows:

William C. Whitney of New-York.
Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo.
Roswell P. Flower of Watertown.
David B. Hill of Albany.

This slate, the gossip said, assumed that Mr. Whitney would decide to accept the place of delegate-at-large, and also that Senator Murphy would not consent to be a delegate on account of his health.

Among the committeemen and other well-known delegates who were at the Hoffman House last night were Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, the Democratic leader of the Assembly, and one of the Democratic candidates for Governor; John Flannagan of Ontario, Charles W. Murphy of this city, Clinton H. Beckwith of Herkimer, Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica, Mayor Malloy of Troy, W. Caryl Ely of Niagara, Anthony N. Brady of Albany, Judge S. S. Taylor, and George Cotter of Chemung, Senator Guy of this city, and Col. John Gaynor of Onondaga.

No manifesto to the voters of the State will be issued at to-day's meeting.

"We will simply call the State Convention to meet in Saratoga on June 24," said Chairman Hinkley to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I do not know of any other business that is to come before us."

"What do you think of the Democratic prospects in this State this year?"

"I think we have an excellent chance of winning. The last time we went into office and claimed they would decrease the number of offices, lower the tax rate, and various other things. The tax rate that the people will have to pay this year is higher than ever, the number of offices is increased. The Republican Legislature has given us the Raines law, and other iniquitous measures, and it is apparent that the people are ready for a change. The Democratic State Convention will declare absolutely for sound money."

John B. Stanchfield said: "I believe the Democrats will carry the State this year for the State ticket. There can be no question as to what the State Convention will do on the money question. It will declare, without reservation or equivocation, for sound money. There could be no thought of doing anything else."

John Flannagan of Ontario said: "Of course the Democratic Convention will satisfy the people in its money plank. I have talked with a great many business men as to the prospects of the Democratic State ticket this year, and nine out of ten of them assure me that the Democratic ticket will win.

"All the Democrats in Western New-York are in favor of sending ex-Postmaster-General Bissell as the delegate at large to Chicago from our section of the State. We hear no talk about factions in the party now. We will all do our utmost to secure Mr. Bissell's nomination as one of the four delegates, and I have no doubt but that we will be successful. A list of delegates at large with the names of Whitney, Bissell, Hill, and Flower, or Murphy, upon it would be a great thing for the party."

In speaking of the story that ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and John C. Sheehan would fight against the naming of Mr. Bissell, John C. Sheehan said last night: "That is ridiculous."

FOSTER DECLARED ELECTED.

The Louisiana Legislature Refuses to Go Behind the Returns.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 14.—The two houses of the Legislature met in joint session to-day to canvass the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. A committee was appointed to tabulate the returns. The result showed that on the face of the returns Gov. Foster had received 116,216 votes, and Pharr 90,189, giving Foster a majority of 26,628.

R. H. Snyder, Lieutenant Governor, polled 118,448 votes, running 2,231 ahead of Foster. The Populists and Republicans wanted to go behind the returns, but, after several hours' discussion as to the Constitutionality of doing so, a vote was taken, resulting in a decisive victory for the Democrats. The proposition to go behind the returns was rejected by a vote of 86 to 48, seventeen members elected by the Citizens' League of New-Orleans voting with the majority, the remaining eight going with the Populists-Republicans.

After this, Gov. Foster was declared duly elected as Governor for the ensuing four years. There was very little excitement.

Pretoria Prisoners to Go Free.

LONDON, May 14.—It is reported from Pretoria upon good authority that the Johannesburg Reform Committee prisoners, who are now held in custody in Pretoria pending the decision of the authorities as to their punishment, will, with the exception of the leaders, be fined and released next week.

BERLIN, May 14.—The Neueste Nachrichten's London correspondent telegraphs that President Krüger has cabled to Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, saying that the sentences of the members of the Reform Committee will be neither canceled nor commuted until Cecil Rhodes leaves Africa.

Won by the Morton Cadets.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 14.—The Galveston Cup and the prize of $2,500 offered by the Military Inter-State Association of Savannah, together with the championship of the United States, were undoubtedly won by the Morton Cadets of Washington, D. C., to-day. In the opinion of military experts, the drill put up by the Mortons this morning was the best ever seen in this section of the country. It is expected that the percentage attained on the drill will be a record breaker. The Oglethorpe Infantry of Augusta, which competed with the Morton Cadets, were not in the same class at all. The result of the contest will be officially announced by the judges to-morrow.

Hirsch Gets a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

HARTFORD, May 14.—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of the United States Circuit Court this afternoon issued a writ of habeas corpus directing Sheriff Pomeroy of Windham County to bring Heyman J. Hirsch before him. Hirsch is a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and is confined in Brooklyn jail for contempt of court. He refused yesterday at Willimantic to produce the internal revenue books before Judge George W. Wheeler of the Superior Court, as a witness in a state liquor case. Argument in the case will be heard to-morrow.

A. P. A. NOW FRIENDLY TO M'KINLEY

The Boycott Will Be Raised, Though Pronounced in Good Faith.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The A. P. A. Convention to-day adopted a resolution calling on the Advisory Board to submit its report not later than to-morrow morning. The board, however, is not likely to respond before Saturday. It has been wrestling with the action of its Executive Committee in boycotting McKinley, and the delay is understood to be urged in order that it may break the full force of the anticipated censure which that course is likely to elicit.

The temper of the convention, it is said, has been so pronounced in favor of McKinley that the committee has given up hope of having its action approved. The investigations of the Advisory Board thus far have demonstrated to its satisfaction that the Executive Committee acted in good faith in putting out the boycott. The committee had fortified itself with a mass of testimony which apparently justified its conclusions against McKinley, but the sentiment of the convention is strongly opposed to interference in National politics before the platforms and nominations are made.

Two of the affidavits, duly authenticated, upon which the committee acted, came out this morning. In one, Joseph K. Pritner of 327 Lexington Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, swore that McKinley would not appoint him laborer at the State House because he was a member of the A. P. A., notwithstanding his Grand Army of the Republic and other indorsements.

In the other, Alfred S. Wood of 304 North Lexington Avenue, in the same city, relates the interviews with Gov. McKinley in 1894, when he was attempting to secure a pardon for an A. P. A. man convicted of assaulting a Roman Catholic. He swears that the Governor told him that he (McKinley) was bound to cater to the Roman Catholic Church, although, personally, he had no use for Roman Catholics, but recognized their Church as the strongest and most perfect political organization in the country, and that any party opposing it would be defeated.

DOG BITES THIRTEEN PERSONS.

Ran Through Union Hill and West Hoboken, Attacking All It Met.

A mongrel dog ran through Union Hill and West Hoboken yesterday and bit ten children, a man, and two women.

The animal was first seen in Palisade Avenue, near Franklin Street, where it attacked Helen Merkel, four years old, as she was playing in front of her home. It bit her on the face and neck. At Franklin Street it attacked and bit Matilda Kennel, four years old, on the hand. Martin Kennel, her father, started in pursuit of the dog. He was armed with a pistol, and got near enough to shoot, but missed.

Others joined in the pursuit, and the dog ran through Palisade Avenue to West Hoboken, snapping and biting at every one it met. The course pursued by the animal took in several streets. In West Hoboken it bit Joseph Hornecki, six years old, of 411 Oak Street; Morris Genz, eight, of 414 Malono Street; William Leddy, three, of 365 Spring Street; Henry Grophusen, nine, of Cortlandt Street, near Summit Avenue; Joseph Zenni, five, of 261 Summit Avenue; Mary Bugge, four, of Spring and Lake Street; Katie Thomas, three, of 404 De Mott Street, and Emil Waters, eleven, of 814 Symes Street. The names of the man and women who were bitten could not be learned.

At Summit Avenue and the Hudson Boulevard the dog ran into a yard, and before it could get out again the pursuers came up. They were led by Martin Kennel, whose child was among the first bitten, and who began the chase, and Henry Vatschky. They fired simultaneously, and the dog fell dead with two bullets in its head.

The injured children were taken to the office of Dr. White, who cauterized the wounds. He also examined the dog's head, which was cut off, and is of the opinion that the animal was suffering from true rabies.

WENT UP STREAM TO GET MAIL.

Pouches from the West Put on a Tug and Then on the Normannia.

When the Hamburg-American steamship Normannia swung out from her Hoboken pier yesterday afternoon and headed up stream a number of West Shore people thought that her pilot had mistaken the road to the sea. The ship was bound for Plymouth, and that port plainly did not lie in the direction of Albany.

The Normannia kept on her up-stream course as far as West Twenty-third Street. Off that point her engines were slowed, a tug came panting alongside, a number of bags were transferred from tug to steamship, and then the big liner described a circle and was soon speeding toward Sandy Hook.

The strange manoeuvre was explained by the agents of the line last evening. Emil Boas, representing the company, said that H. Stevenson Smith, agent at San Francisco for the Government of New-Zealand, had telegraphed to Mr. Clark, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, requesting him to try to hold the Normannia long enough to place on board that vessel the California mail, which was speeding eastward on a train of the New-York Central Road. Mr. Toucey, Superintendent of the road, was communicated with, and an open track was kept for the mail train. Its progress was reported in bulletins to the steamship office, and two mail trucks, with fresh horses, were sent to the Grand Central Station, and a fast tug was ordered to await the trucks at the foot of Fortieth Street.

The Normannia's sailing hour was 11 A. M. She left her pier on time. The train rolled in at the station at 10:35. The mails were hustled on board the trucks and got on board the tug before the steamship was well clear of her pier. The steamship headed up to meet the tug and the tug raced down stream to meet the liner. They met off Twenty-third Street, where the transfer took place. The steamship lost about twenty-five minutes by the operation.

For the Statue of Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Designs from American sculptors P. W. Bartlett, residing in Paris; J. M. Rhind and C. H. Mehans of New-York, and R. Smith of Chicago for an equestrian statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman, to be erected in Washington, are awaiting action of a committee appointed to make a selection, to-morrow being the day named for that purpose. Three of the models are already in place, and the fourth will be ready when the committee is. Gen. Miles of the Statue Committee is in the city, but the other two members—Secretary Lamont and Gen. Dodge—are not expected here before Monday next.

Gifts to Northwestern University.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Real estate and securities valued at $215,000 have been presented to Northwestern University by William Deering of Evanston. The gift will be used to swell the endowment fund of the university, and the special purpose to which the income will be applied will be designated by Mr. Deering. The bequest will be known as the special Deering fund. Possibly a part of the income will be used in erecting a new building, to be known as "Fick Hall," for the academy. This bequest raises the total of Mr. Deering's gifts to the university to $500,000.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Ernest A. Man of Florida to be Consul at Bergen, Norway, and Robert Ransom of North Carolina to be Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Mexico.

"Baby" McKee Is Better.

SARATOGA, May 14.—"Baby" McKee, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee and grandson of ex-President Harrison, who has been threatened with bronchial pneumonia for two days, is better to-night, and the attending physician says there is no cause for alarm.

Kansas Bank Closed.

WELLINGTON, Kan., May 14.—The Sumner National Bank closed its doors this morning. Abe Brannaman is its President. No statement of liabilities is given out, but it is believed the depositors will be protected.

EXCITING ELECTION OVER

ONE FACTION OF N. Y. C. C. D. A. R. IS SATISFIED.

"Never a Ticket Elected in Which All the Elements Were So Harmonious," Says Mrs. Donald McLean—"Makes the Government of the Society of One-Woman Rule," Declares Mrs. Gallaher, One of Those Who Fought for Reform.

The annual meeting of the New-York City Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which began at Sherry's April 30, was continued at the same place yesterday afternoon, and was brought to a conclusion satisfactory at least to one party of the voters.

Each member of the society had received a printed notice, which read:

Safety Committee, N. Y. C. C. D. A. R.—Special Notice—Annual meeting. The annual meeting, 1896, New-York, having begun a recess on April 30, will continue its session and conclude its business, viz.: The election of a Safety Committee and an Auditing Committee, to serve the chapter for the ensuing year, on Thursday, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. A large attendance is earnestly requested.

The election of committees is important and deserves consideration. By order of Regent,
Mrs. DONALD McLEAN.
J. C. IRWIN-MARTIN, Secretary.
May 5.

The meeting was an exciting one, and the two cliques known as the regular and the reform parties did not mingle. There were only the two committees, the Auditing and the Safety Committees, to be elected, but it was 7 o'clock before the meeting was adjourned, and the last six women on the Safety Committee were elected by acclamation. The tellers, with one exception, were the same as those who served in that capacity at the first part of the metting. Mrs. R. Eccleston Gallaher took the place of Mrs. A. G. Mills of the reform party, who was absent.

The returns from the Auditing Committee came in first. As elected it stood as follows: Mrs. Ovid Allan Hyde, Mrs. Anthony Bleecker, and Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson. This was the regular ticket. Four sets of ballots were cast before one of the candidates was elected. This delayed matters.

The Safety Committee is one of importance, as the veto of two of its members will blackball a candidate.

The regular ticket elected was as follows: Mrs. Edward Hall, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Mrs. John Stanton, Mrs. Leon Harvier, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. F. E. Johnson, and Mrs. E. B. Allen. These ladies were elected by ballot. The remaining six, Mrs. George Dominick, Mrs. James Randall, Mrs. W. Martin, Mrs. John Moffat, Mrs. James Fairman, and Mrs. Webster Elmes, were elected by acclamation. The members of the reform party had by that time, it being nearly 7 o'clock, left to visit their respective dinner tables.

One of the members of the reform party said that a large number of the society members in that party had resigned. Among these are mentioned Mrs. A. C. Chenoweth, Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. M. W. Wootton, and Mrs. Charles Russell Treat. Other reformers verified the statement in regard to the last three. It was said that thirty members had resigned, and from fifty to seventy-five more resignations might be expected.

The regulars declined to communicate or be the instruments of communication to members of the reform party during the afternoon. The reform party, in the meantime, did not hesitate to declare that the business was not always carried on with perfect fairness, and refused toward the end of the session to go into the room where the voting was going on, and they were needed to make a quorum.

"There has never been a ticket elected by such a large and enthusiastic majority," said the re-elected Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, at the close of the meeting, "and there was never a ticket elected in which all the elements were so harmonious."

"The ticket which was elected to-day," said Mrs. R. Eccleston Gallaher, "makes the government of the society a one-woman rule."

SCOTT JACKSON THE MURDERER.

Found Guilty of Killing Pearl Bryan and Sentenced to Die.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 14.—Scott Jackson has been convicted of murder in the first degree by the jury which tried him on the charge that he killed Pearl Bryan. The jury fixed Jackson's punishment at death.

The Pearl Bryan murder has excited great interest all through Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. The headless body of a girl was found in some bushes on a farm in Fort Thomas, Ind. The body eventually was identified as that of Pearl Bryan, a pretty young woman, who had lived with her parents at Greencastle, Ind.

Scott Jackson, a medical student, was arrested for the crime. He had lived at Greencastle, and it came out that he had won the affections of Pearl Bryan and had been much in her society.

Evidence showed that Jackson had induced the girl to go to Cincinnati, where she would not be under observation by her friends. She was taken to a hotel in Cincinnati and later to Fort Thomas, where she was found murdered.

Prosecutor Lockhart, at the opening of the trial, said:

"We will show that this man has been a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. We will show that a week before the murder he had a dissecting knife adapted to the deed and had practiced cutting heads off. We will show that after blasting her life he deliberately enticed this girl from her country home and then, taking her to Fort Thomas, cut her head off while she struggled against the monster."

Coroner Tingley, who examined the body, testified that the girl was alive when her head was cut off. He testified to finding cuts in one of her hands, where she had evidently taken hold of the knife.

Temperance Society Anniversary.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House held its thirty-first anniversary at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, last night. An address of welcome was made by the Rev. David J. Burrell. The Rev. A. G. Lawson of Camden, N. J., who presided, said that the receipts for the year ended April 30, 1896, were $34,945.64, and the expenditures were $34,921.66. Over $1,000,000 had been received by the society from its publications during its thirty-one years of existence. Short addresses were made by the Rev. John L. Scudder of Jersey City, the Rev. C. H. Mead, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn. Joshua L. Baily was re-elected President of the society.

A Battle with Renegade Apaches.

TUCSON, Arizona, May 14.—News from the southeastern Arizona border says that Lieut. Averill's scouts had an engagement yesterday with a band of about twenty renegade Apaches from San Carlos, having surprised the camp at daybreak. It is believed two Indians were wounded. The scouts captured everything in the camp, including an Apache youngster. The Indians escaped into Sonora.

Capt. Kane to Command the Newark.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Capt. T. F. Kane has been ordered to command the cruiser Newark. Medical Inspector R. E. Marmion has been detailed as member of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey.

Banker Higginson Secures a Divorce.

BOSTON, May 14.—In the divorce case of the banker, Francis L. Higginson, against his wife, who eloped with F. Wheatland Smith, Judge Maynard to-day granted a decree nisi.

The Pilot Act Disapproved.

ALBANY, May 14.—Mayor Strong has returned disapproved Senator Parsons's bill amending the New-York Consolidation act relative to Hell Gate pilots.

REGINALD JAFFRAY'S LEG CUT OFF.

Fell Under a Car at Irvington—Recently aBck from Wedding Tour.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., May 14.—Reginald H. Jaffray, twenty-five years old, son of Howard Jaffray, of this village, and grandson of the late E. S. Jaffray, the millionaire merchant of New-York, fell under a moving car at the station here this morning, and his right leg was crushed so badly that it had to be amputated. It was at first feared that Mr. Jaffray would not survive, but it is now believed he is out of danger.

Mr. Jaffray reached the station this morning on his way to business in New-York just as the 7:36 train was starting. He is young and an athlete, and, instead of waiting for the next train, he made a run and grabbed the handrail of one of the cars. He tried to leap to the platform of the moving train, but missed his footing in springing, and, swung backward by the momentum of the train, he missed the step and fell.

His right leg lay across the track, and the wheels of one car went over it. The train was brought to a standstill and he was lifted from beneath the car. He was carried to the station, and there attended by a local doctor, and later transferred to the home of his father-in-law, Lewis T. Barney, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

Mr. Jaffray was married April 21, and returned from his wedding tour only a few days ago. When his bride saw her husband unconscious and wounded, carried in she went into hysterics. Dr. R. B. Conant, the family physician, was immediately summoned. He and Dr. Fulton dressed the wounded leg and stayed the flow of blood. Dr. W. T. Bull and Dr. Stimson of New-York were summoned by telegraph and telephone to hurry to the house.

The local doctors saw there was no hope of saving the right leg of the unfortunate young man, and had everything in readiness for the amputation when Drs. Bull and Stimson arrived shortly after 11 o'clock. The amputation was made just above the knee at 11:30 o'clock, at the request of Dr. Conant said this evening that Mr. Jaffray would probably survive the shock and loss of blood. He was resting easily this evening.

Mrs. Jaffray, after the first attack of hysterics, became prostrated, and remains so.

All the members of the Jaffray and Barney families were summoned to the house this morning, when it was thought the young man might not survive. They will leave in the morning, but all will remain at the Jaffray home, only a short distance away.

ELECTION BRIBERY AT MILTON.

Prominent Politicians Accused of Wholesale Vote Buying.

SARATOGA, May 14.—The politicians of the town of Milton, one of the Republican strongholds of Saratoga County, are greatly exercised over alleged bribery and vote-buying at the last town meeting, which was held March 4 in Odd Fellows' Hall, Ballston Spa.

Acting on information furnished by the Rev. G. G. Johnson, pastor of the Baptist Church of Ballston, and the Rev. C. L. Hall, pastor of the Methodist Church, subpoenas were issued, and twenty-nine witnesses were examined to-day before Judge Lewis in Ballston, to secure evidence for the arrest of "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" for alleged bribery and buying of votes. Lewis E. Griffith of Troy, County Judge of Rensselaer County, was present, representing the clergyman, and examined the witnesses.

Edward Lane, George Parks, John Granger, Frank Granger, Samuel Weldon, Jr., and Patrick Morrissey swore that they received money for voting, and that the money was paid them by Sheriff Frank Jones and George E. Settle.

The examination was adjourned until next Tuesday.

NOTHING TO FEAR FROM JAPAN.

Her Manufactures Will Not Drive Out American Products.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Edwin Dun of Ohio, Minister to Japan, said to-day: "The supposition that Japan has grown arrogant after her victories is entirely wrong. And about Japanese manufactured goods and Japanese laborers coming here, there has been an unnecessary excitement. It is all 'poppy-cock.' There is nothing in it at all. I get letters constantly, and from all over, inquiring about those matters. I can only give one answer to all.

"I get letters particularly inquiring about bicycles. Well, there is no such thing as a Japanese bicycle. The bicycles that people use there are all made in the United States or in Europe, and so they will continue to be. No one need have any fear of that.

"In her own line, Japan is going ahead, and rapidly, too. I refer now to silk goods, and she is making great efforts, too, in cotton goods and cotton yarns. The latter lines may affect European interests, but won't affect ours."

CORRESPONDENTS IN QUARANTINE.

Are Without Acclimatization Certificates—Expelled by Gen. Weyler.

On the Ward Line steamship Seguranca, which arrived from Havana yesterday, were James Creelman, F. W. Lawrence, and Nicholas Biddle, correspondents of The World, Journal, and Herald, respectively, who were expelled from Cuba by order of Gen. Weyler.

None of the correspondents had acclimatization certificates, and, with a number of other passengers, they were transferred to Hoffman Island, where they will remain in Quarantine until this afternoon, when the required period of five days out from an infected port will have expired.

Naval Officers Censured.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—As a result of the findings of a court of inquiry into the circumstances attending the disabling of a gun mount on the cruiser Montgomery, Secretary Herbert has censured Lieut. Charles H. Lyman and Ensign Charles T. Jewell for negligence in failing to see that a proper supply of liquid was in the gun cylinder. The court reported that "no further judicial proceedings should be had in the matter."

The Oregon Breaks All Records.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., May 14.—The Oregon on her trial trip to-day made sixteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths knots per hour. This, it is believed, breaks all records for vessels of her class.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—As the result of civil suits, Frank P. Lauer, a brewer of Reading, Penn., has been arrested, charged with the fraudulent conversion to his own use of $150,000 of the funds of the brewing company, of which he is treasurer and general manager.

—Christian Schuster is under arrest at Waterbury, Conn., on suspicion of having murdered his wife, whom he married six months ago in Germany. She has disappeared and he gives no satisfactory explanation of her whereabouts.

—At Jacksonville, Fla., William M. White, a Georgia newspaper man, was acquitted of the murder of Robert Mitchell, a colored hackman, whom White shot last February during a drunken quarrel over fare.

—The outlook for the mackerel catch is the best in years, the fish being reported from the New-Jersey coast to Nova Scotia. The Talisman put into Gloucester with 5,000 large mackerel.

—The will of Mrs. Anna White Dickinson of Boston leaves nearly $500,000 to be divided equally between the Massachusetts

of nominating a Democratic candidate for the Presidency who is determined to uphold the standard of our currency. The farmer does not seem to treat the question with the clearness of the laboring people. Irishmen, Italians, and Germans understand immediately the difference between gold and silver when informed that if they have $10 in a bank and want to send it abroad, they can get 42 for gold, and only $1 for the same number of silver dollars.

I believe the prosperity of this country will depend upon the action of the Democratic Party regarding financial policy.

Mr. Redfield announced a letter from Edward M. Shepard regretting his absence on account of illness, and expressing the hope that the resolutions would pass.

Edward Atkinson's Letter.

Then the following letter from Edward Atkinson was read:

BOSTON, May 11, 1896.

William C. Redfield, Esq., President Brooklyn Democratic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: In response to your request, I beg to submit to yourself and to the members of your club, some considerations regarding the monetary standard, or the question of "sound money," as it has come to be called, which have as yet received but little attention.

The true issue has been obscured through a lack of definite statement. No discrimination has been so clearly made as to become a part of the common knowledge, between coinage and the act of legal tender, by which it is attempted to give a forced circulation to a coin which does not carry the elements of its own valuation in its own substance. That coin only is true money which is worth as much after it is hammered smooth as it purported to be worth in the coin.

In order to make this case plain I may relate the incidents of a discussion with a very leading member of the Coinage Committee of the Fifty-first Congress, which led to the defeat of that bill at that session. A prominent member of that committee, on whose judgment others relied, sent one of the leading outside advocates of free coinage to me with the request that I would come with this gentleman to his room that evening to discuss the matter. The messenger referred to this gentleman as "the Judge;" on which I remarked: "If this gentleman who invites us is a Judge, I shall lay you out and leave nothing in his mind in support of your case." At that time the depreciation of silver bullion as compared to gold bullion was about 18 per cent. On reaching the room the Judge said to me:

"What is your objection to free coinage?"

To which I replied: "None whatever," exciting some surprise in the minds of both hearers.

"But," said one, "we thought you had come here to defeat the free-coinage bill."

To which I replied: "You are mistaken; I have no objection to free coinage."

"After exciting their curiosity sufficiently I turned to the Judge, making this remark: "In your practice in law and upon the bench you must have become aware of the paramount necessity of giving a strict definition to the words which are used either in statutes or in discussions. What does the word 'coinage' mean? To my mind it stands for the manufacture of round disks of metal, to which a stamp is affixed, certifying the weight and quality of each piece, when not that definition exhaust the word 'coinage'?" To which definition and limitation assent was given by the Judge.

Then I remarked: "What possible objection can there be to the manufacture of as many round disks of metal—of gold or silver—as any one needs who will bring bullion to the mint to be manufactured?" Assent being given to this proposition, the Judge next asked the question:

"Then what is your objection to the bill now pending?"

To which my reply was: "Under the pretext of a measure for the manufacture of coins by the Government, you are incorporating a provision which has nothing whatever to coinage but which is intended to force coins into circulation made of different materials, produced under entirely different conditions and of varying ratable cost at a fixed ratio. By this act of force, under name of legal tender, free contract is forbidden; a preference is given to the debtor, of which the creditor is deprived; no redress can be had in the event of the cheap coin becoming depreciated by any person to whom a promise has been made.

"I may cite to your Honor an analogous case. You and my friend on the other side are from Cleveland, where steel is one of the current commodities of commerce. Suppose that I had made a contract with my friend to deliver to me 10,000 pounds of steel of a given kind, and had made an advance payment in money to bind the contract. Now, there are two weights, each of which is lawful money under the name of pound. One is the pound avoirdupois, containing 7,000 grains; the other is the pound troy, containing 5,760 grains—the grain being the unit. My friend opposite tenders to me 10,000 pounds troy of steel, proposing to keep my partial payment if I refuse this tender. I cite him before your court. Your dictum would be rendered in suitable legal phrase, translated into the vernacular as follows: 'The man is a knave who undertakes to make such a tender of steel, and the man who accepted it would be a fool.' All that I ask of you is to apply that same principle to the gold dollar and to the silver—the difference in their bullion value at present time being substantially the same as the difference in weight between the avoirdupois pound and the troy pound."

The silver advocate continued for a long time his attempt to break the force of this analogy, and the longer the discussion the more evident it became that he had failed. At a hearing before the full Committee on Coinage I presented the case in this way, justifying each point and strengthening it when contested. At a subsequent meeting of the committee the Judge and the previously doubtful members voted against free coinage, and the danger of that fraud was for the time avoided.

Another Forcible Example.

In a very recent discussion of this matter with two Senators and two members of the House of Representatives, in whose integrity I have entire confidence, but who are or have been urgent advocates of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, the case was put in a little different manner, which may, I think, be somewhat effective. This was at breakfast, at which the following propositions were submitted:

"All wages, earnings, salaries, profits, and rents must be derived or recovered from the annual product of this country. Capital serves as a force in co-operation with labor in bringing forth this product from the mine, the forest, the field, and the factory. Without entering into a minute discussion of how the estimate is reached, the daily transactions of this country merely in the materials of food, fuel, shelter, and clothing come to $100,000,000 a day—that is a minimum estimate.

"In order that these purchases and sales may be made, money must exist. That money must be a kind of money in which every one will have confidence. It must be money that is good here, there, and everywhere, this year and next, as nearly as such a standard can be established. There is no such thing as an absolute standard or an invariable one, but the variations in the valuation or estimation of gold only occur in very long periods. Through a process of natural selection, gold and silver have become the two precious metals out of which coined money may be made. Some kind of coined money must be the money of redemption in which all credit or paper money must be paid."

It was agreed in this discussion that every one should be entitled to the best kind of money; that when one sells his product or service he buys money, and that when one buys product or service he sells money. It was agreed that either when one buys or sells, a man needs the best kind of money, if there is a choice between the two kinds—money made of gold and money made of silver. It was next agreed that, in order that there may be as much good money as can be used, or with which the people choose to supply themselves, coinage should be free.

At this point, I noticed with some slight hesitation on the part of one of the guests on this occasion that every man should be free to make his contracts on his own freely chosen terms. It was agreed that the law should provide that if any man chooses to make contracts for the payment of silver dollars or to sell goods or services for silver dollars, that right should exist, and such free contract should be subject to liquidation by a court of law in such dollars made of silver. If any man prefers to work, to buy goods, or to sell service for gold dollars, and to make contracts in terms of gold dollars, that right should also exist, and such specific contracts should be specifically enforced by law in every court.

A substantially complete agreement having been reached that trade should be free, subject only to such taxation as may be necessary for the conduct of the Government, that coinage should be free, and that contracts should be free, the host then remarked that there were many people who did not know the difference between a good dollar and a bad dollar. All that they sought was some kind of a dollar, and therefore people not well informed would make bargains to sell their labor or their goods in terms of dollars without stating the kind. This brought up the problem of how to protect people who are not well informed from being cheated by cheap money, and on that issue the pending question of free coinage of full legal tender at 16 to 1 came to the front.

The host on this occasion put the case again in this way: "Acts of legal tender are acts of force. By an act of legal tender any man who has made a contract in simple dollars without naming gold or silver would be forced to accept silver dollars of full legal tender even if they proved to be worth in the markets of the world only 50 cents in gold, that or thereabout would soon be their relative value if the act of free coinage of full legal tender at 16 to 1 were brought into force."

The question was then asked by the host, "Do you propose to force the masses of the people, whose incomes are small, who work for wages, or small salaries, who must invariably grant a credit in point of time to their employers, to accept dollars of low cost or cheap dollars in this way?"

To this the somewhat illogical rejoinder was made by one guest only that "every one should be forced to take whatever the Government declared by law to be legal-tender money, and that is the true issue, namely, fiat money. A cheap silver dollar is nothing but fiat money."

The host then remarked to his guests: "If you adopt this measure, you go back on the principle of free trade to which you have given your assent; you go back on the policy of free coinage, and you completely give up the conception of free contract. You propose to restrict the liberty or freedom of contract of those who need the most careful consideration on the part of legislators—those who do not know how to protect themselves against privileged classes. The effect of your act of force or legal tender would be to create two privileged classes of manufacturers of cheap money to be made of silver without expense in the manufacture of the coins. One privileged class would consist of the owners of the silver mines in the West, who now prove that they are producing silver at the cost of less than 50 cents on a dollar in gold, because they substantially keep up the full former supply while selling it in the markets of the world at that ratio. Your second privileged class would consist of the bankers of the East, to whom you propose to give the privilege of importing silver bullion to any extent, whether it costs 50 cents on the dollar of gold, more or less. You propose to give those miners and bankers authority to employ the mints of the United States to convert this silver bullion into dollars of full legal tender, and you then propose to enable them by an act of force to put this cheap silver money, which would then be cheat money, upon the masses of the people whether they will or no. What defense have you to make for yourselves in going back upon all your principles of free trade, free coinage, and free contract, and thus establishing two privileged classes, empowering them with the full force of law so as to enable them to cheat the masses of the people out of a part of their wages or their earnings?"

The time having arrived to break up this pleasant breakfast party, the host dismissed his guests with his benediction somewhat in the following terms: "The more honest you are in your efforts to promote the free coinage of silver dollars or cheap dollars of full legal tender the more surely will you be buried with your cheat dollars in contempt and obloquy, when the evil effect of your act of force has been exposed. What will become of the man socially, politically, or mentally who undertakes to force the working people of this land to take payment for their work in cheap dollars of full legal tender, which may be depreciated to 50 cents on the dollar of what he now earns, more or less, as soon as free coinage begins to work its evil influence?"

Whether or not an impression was made need not be stated, but in bidding good-bye for the moment the host remarked that his guests might avail themselves of the privileges held out in the Scripture, "While the light holds out to burn," &c. Yours very truly, EDWARD ATKINSON.

A. Augustus Healy, who was the next speaker, said the resolutions expressed the right policy regarding the money question, and if the National Convention adopted a platform embodying the same ideas the battle would be half won. He said:

"We have a standard of value. The standard is gold. Mr. McKinley is going to be nominated by the Republicans on a straddling platform on the silver question. He is himself a platform. He has shifted. He has voted for free silver and bimetallism, and to-day no one knows where he stands, except that he is not in favor of a gold standard. If a free-silver bill passed the Congress he would not veto it. The Democratic Party should adopt a currency plank in direct opposition to Mr. McKinley's position. If that is done the certainty of victory will grow every hour. The business men of the entire country are agreed that the currency question should be settled, and they are almost unanimous in the belief that the gold standard should be maintained, and if every Democratic candidate for office is as strong on the subject as is President Cleveland the Democratic Party cannot fail. Meetings should be held every night to discuss the character of the Democratic platform at Chicago. Unless the platform on this subject be sound we shall have little hope of success.

Money Question Local, He Says.

James A. Murtha, Jr., was introduced by Mr. Redfield. Mr. Murtha said he believed the money question was a local question. The people in the South, Southwest, and Northwest, he said, want to force silver upon the whole country. He was in favor of any money that the rest of the world was in favor of.

Walter C. Burton said the Democratic Party should adhere to the principle of sound currency, even if party disaster followed.

"If Grover Cleveland comes again before the country as a candidate for the Presidency," Mr. Burton said, "he will come as the candidate of the sound-money Democrats. If the National Democratic Convention adopts a free-silver platform, it will be the duty of Eastern Democrats to go out and fight the sound-money battle under the sound-money candidate."

Theodore S. Nye said the National banking currency from 1864 to 1894 had been a tax of 2½ per cent. of the currency, and was enough to have redeemed the money of all the banks that have failed. He believed the Baltimore plan was excellent. He urged that no legislation should be adopted that would impair the reputation of American money abroad.

Dr. E. S. Bronson was the last speaker, and at the conclusion of his remarks the resolutions were adopted.

The London Servant Girl.

From The Quarterly Review.

It is probable that London servant girls of fair intelligence will not for long consent to spend their days in cellar chambers and their nights in such inhuman attics as we have described; nor yet remain without an opportunity for business-like improvement, owing to the incapacity of mistresses to teach them. Women of the middle class who need domestic help had better, therefore, become wise in time; and, first, they should reduce the style of their establishments and raise their character. The present state of things is evil and absurd; it tends to make the public in their sections mutually contemptuous instead of universally respectful; and it thus becomes a means and cause of social degradation. The outcry of our Londoners about bad trade is often a result of feebleness and want of clear discernment. There is, in fact, excess of trade in unproductive vanities, diverting capital from reproductive work; and people in the main are living much above a prudent scale of outlay. A few save their money and invest it; but the majority seek merely to appear—perhaps a quarter richer than they actually are, and thus they make themselves at once ridiculous and impoverished.

Were they to rid themselves of half their foolish furniture, and duly scrub their floors, they might live decently, without dependence upon ill-conditioned servant girls, and might also multiply deposits at the bank. What we have now declared is no new thing, no first discovery. Some forty years ago a London preacher found it needful to exhort his congregation to a general statement of their annual expenditure and style of living. The advice, like much advice of value, firmly given, without vanity, was taken in good part, and the result was good. Why cannot other ministers in London do the same? Economy in habitude of life, in family and personal expenditure, is the foundation of a multitude of virtues, and especially of individual self-respect and of financial liberality.

On the Killing of African Wives.

From The National Review.

An African chief explained the other day to me that now the Consul was putting down the killing of wives and slaves at funerals, a chief's life was not worth five minutes' purchase, because a dissatisfied wife or a vindictive slave would now put poison in his food, a thing they were less inclined to do when the danger of being killed themselves at the ensuing funeral was before their eyes. It was also told by a well-educated native Christian minister from the Gold Coast that the Governments were practically preserving vermin in preserving witches. It seems the Gold Coast witch lives by sucking the blood of young children.

In old days this was risky for the witch; now that the Governments say witchcraft is a silly superstition, and you must not go out and kill people because of it, the witch, feeling safe, blackmails and terrorizes over anxious parents, threatening to suck their children's blood unless they are bought off. Every one says it is all nonsense, but unless the witch is bought off, the child withers away and dies; a case of poison again, perhaps, but both these cases illustrate the strange element of common sense in apparently rank superstitious folly, and save in the inexplicable trick certain tribes have of killing twin children, I have always found, in every Ju-ju superstition, this common-sense element; whether it, or the superstition, mixed now with it, came first into the negro mind, I cannot say, but there it always is, and I am sure, even in the twin case, it is there, and I hope some day, in the Hinterland, to find it out.

"La Traviata."

From The Cornhill Magazine.

A contemporary account says: "At the first performance of 'La Traviata' the tenor, M. Guaziani, took cold, and sang his part throughout in a hoarse and almost inaudible voice. M. Varesi, the baritone, having what he would call a secondary rôle, took no trouble to bring out the dramatic importance of this short but capital part, so that the effect of the celebrated duet between Violetta and Germond in the second act was entirely missed. Mme. Donatelli, who impersonated the delicate, sickly heroine, was one of the stoutest ladies on the stage or off it, and when at the beginning of the third act the doctor declares that consumption has wasted away the young lady, and that she cannot live more than a few hours, the audience was thrown into a state of perfectly uproarious glee—a state very different from that necessary to appreciate the tragic action of the last act.

No wonder that "La Traviata" made a fiasco under these trying circumstances! Yet, when more adequately performed, the opera soon became an immense favorite with audiences of all nations, and Verdi had no reason to remember the disasters attending its first appearance in public.

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MAY DISPLACE MR. JASPER

EFFORT IN THE SCHOOL BOARD TO SECURE A NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

Commissioner Prentiss Proposes to Elect Another Man and to Retain the Present Chief's Valuable Services in the Office of Supervisor—A Majority Said to be in Favor of Some Such Compromise—Talks with Members.

The Board of Education probably will elect a City Superintendent of Schools next Wednesday, to serve for six years, and a strong effort will then be made by Commissioner Nathaniel A. Prentiss and others to displace Superintendent John Jasper without dismissing him from the department.

While there has been much dissatisfaction expressed by members of the board with Mr. Jasper as an educator, it is generally conceded that his minute knowledge of the public-school system is invaluable to the department. It is said that a majority of the School Commissioners favor the election as Superintendent of a man more progressive in educational matters than Mr. Jasper, but that they are unwilling to set him aside. Mr. Prentiss suggests a compromise by which they can vote for a new Superintendent without losing Mr. Jasper's valuable experience and services. He proposes to appoint Mr. Jasper as a Supervisor, at his present salary, and give him control of the administrative detail. His strongest supporters, however, probably will oppose any change.

Mr. Prentiss entertained all the other members of the Board of Education at dinner at the University Club Tuesday night, and the question of Mr. Jasper's dismissal was then discussed freely. All the Commissioners agreed that Mr. Jasper was better acquainted than any one else with the administrative details of his office, but the sentiment prevailed that he had not made the best use of his opportunity to improve the educational system in this city. It was asserted by his opponents that in Western cities the public schools are conducted on far higher and broader planes than those of New-York City. This city, it was said, is behind even third-rate cities in the East. As within the term of the next City Superintendent the consolidation of Greater New-York will be accomplished and the public school system become an enormous one, it was urged that a man of the highest executive ability should be selected.

Mr. Prentiss gave his views on the subject to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. He said:

That Mr. Jasper has efficiency in a certain direction in the management of school matters, even those most opposed to his reappointment as Superintendent will concede. He has a marvelous familiarity with all the details of the school system, the records and the services of an immense number of teachers, and in his way he is a good administrator.

At the same time I believe that a majority of the members of the Board of Education would frankly admit, if they were alive to their convictions, that while Mr. Jasper has been paying great attention to administrative detail during the past sixteen years, he has allowed himself to fall behind in knowledge of improved methods of teaching.

But while Mr. Jasper has been busy with his duties as he understood them, the science of pedagogy has been making huge strides forward until he is no longer capable of initiating reforms in the direction needed to make our teaching work the equal, if not the superior, of any in the country. We want for the office of Superintendent a broad-minded scholar, who is versed in the most modern methods of imparting elementary education to nearly 200,000 children; a man who can inspire the teachers of these pupils with progressive ideas, who can lift up and carry along with him the whole body of Assistant Superintendents, Principals, and subordinate teachers in his efforts to give point, force, and direction to the objects for the attainment of which teaching is merely the means to an end.

We want a Superintendent who can make the elementary teaching of the public school children of this city a preliminary training for the work of their lives. If these children acquire knowledge rightly it will serve them as a preparatory training for the trades, business, or professions to which they may afterward turn. It will implant in them the reasoning faculty sufficiently deep to enable them to become good citizens and to approach public questions understandingly in afterlife.

Now, as I understand it, a majority of the members of the Board of Education are unwilling to set Mr. Jasper aside, chiefly because they think that he has worked hard in his office during the past sixteen years, and that he deserves to be continued in the emoluments of his present position because he has always worked faithfully.

On reading over the new school act I discovered that we have the power to appoint one or more Supervisors. My proposition, therefore, is that we appoint Mr. Jasper a Supervisor, with his present salary of $7,500, giving him charge of all the statistics and administrative detail of which he is such a master.

Then we might appoint a Superintendent of Instruction whose work would be committed the work of pedagogy proper, the initiating of courses of instruction, the leadership and direction of the Assistant Superintendents, and the marking of teachers for efficiency.

This course would fully recognize Mr. Jasper's efficiency in his own sphere without any derogation to his dignity, and would permit of the appointment of a Superintendent who has the fitness for his office which is lacking in Mr. Jasper. It would also allow those members of the Board of Education who now form, with the out-and-out Jasper men, a majority to vote for a Superintendent who is up to the standard of modern ideas in pedagogy.

It has been urged by some members of the board that Mr. Jasper should be appointed Superintendent, and should be surrounded by an able corps of assistants who are equal to the requirements of modern standards. But this would be setting the tail to wag the dog, which is an obvious absurdity aside from the fact that no first-class man could be obtained to work under such limitations, even if a large salary was offered to attract him to the subordinate office.

I am convinced that we can get a first-class Superintendent. Instruction at a salary of $6,500 a year. The wiping out of the Boards of Trustees has already saved the city a considerable sum in the amount paid for clerk hire for these boards. The time before the appointment must be made is short.

While I esteem Mr. Jasper personally, I should consider his election to the office of Superintendent for a term of six years a great misfortune for our public school system. The question is now at the bar of public opinion, and if the issue is one either of appointing Mr. Jasper or of compromising in the manner I have suggested, I am in favor of a compromise.

Commissioner Charles B. Hubbell said:

Superintendent Jasper has been in charge of the New-York public schools for sixteen years. He has devoted himself to the clerical and temporal side of the schools, and has made himself conversant with an immense amount of detail. He came into the system before the development of pedagogic science, and he has had no opportunity of making himself an expert. I believe, if the new school law is to materially improve the schools, it is essential that the man at the head of the system should be a pedagogic expert and up to date in all that pertains to the science.

The majority of the members of the Board of Education have expressed themselves as willing to vote for any man with executive ability equal to that of Mr. Jasper and with pedagogic science superior to his. Mr. Jasper may be retained in a dignified position at his present salary of $7,500. There is no feeling of hostility to him. We simply think the interests of the department and the public demand a change.

Commissioner Jacob W. Mack expressed himself as follows:

Mr. Jasper is an excellent man, and he is a thorough master of the details of his office; but he is not successful as an educator. The position of City Superintendent requires a man of great talent of opposite kinds, and, perhaps, we cannot find them combined in one person. Mr. Jasper is thoroughly acquainted with the administrative details of his office, but it is felt that he is not up to others as an educator. The time has come when an educator is needed for City Superintendent, and we think Mr. Jasper should give way to a man of more modern ideas and methods. At the same time we cannot afford to lose him, and we will probably retain him in a capacity in which his knowledge of affairs will be valuable to the department.

Mr. Mack said the nomes of several Western men were under consideration as successors to Mr. Jasper, but that there were no actual candidates for the position.

President Robert Maclay of the Board of Education is a strong friend of Mr. Jasper, and is opposed to any change, but he declined yesterday to make any statement of his views.

Superintendent Jasper also declined to say anything. He said the question was one for the Board of Education to decide.

Mr. Jasper was graduated at the City College in 1856, and immediately became a teacher. He soon became a Principal, and had charge of Schools Nos. 3 and 51, and of the Evening High School. He was appointed in 1872 as assistant to City Superintendent Kiddle. He succeeded Mr. Kiddle in 1879, since which time he has served as City Superintendent without interruption.

Talking a Man to Death.

From Temple Bar.

Dismal stories are told of Lady Hester Stanhope's portentous power of talk. "I," says her hapless doctor, "have sat listening for eight, ten, nay, twelve or thirteen hours at a time! Mr. Way remained from 3 o'clock one afternoon till dawn next morning tête-à-tête with her, and Lady Hester once kept Mr. N. so long in discourse that he fainted away." No wonder Mr. N. soon expressed a wish to return to Europe.

Women's Ill Health

is the cause of untold suffering and sorrow. Bad health steals away youth and beauty and darkens many a life. It makes many a woman feel sad, weary, and despondent. But women might easily overcome all their distressing ailments if they would only assist nature by using that great health-giving stimulant

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which builds up the system and imparts new life. There is nothing equal to it for quickening the circulation, enriching the blood, and replacing languor and weakness with brightness and vigor. Thousands of women testify to the wonderful benefit they have derived from taking it.

COURTS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

An American Missionary Describes Their Methods of Procedure.

From The Warsaw Western New-Yorker.

Some months ago the Congregational Church of Warsaw passed a resolution of sympathy with Dr. D. Z. Sheffield of China, then suffering from the effect of an attack made upon him, and Mr. S. D. Lewis was appointed to send a letter embodying the resolution. Dr. Sheffield's reply is, in part, as follows:

TUNG-CHO, North China, Jan. 26, 1896.

To S. D. Lewis, Esq.:

My Dear Brother: It was with sincere pleasure that I received and read your letter of Nov. 11, conveying to me not only your own sympathy, but also that of the entire Church of which I am a member, in the special trial which came to me in the Summer. I assure you that such sympathy is deeply appreciated. I was cut down suddenly in the vigor of health while busy in my work, and prostrated for two months on a bed of weakness and pain. Never before did I feel the need of sympathy and support both divine and human as during those long weeks of waiting, and never was sympathy and support given in richer measure.

I am glad to be able to report to you that I have substantially recovered my health, though I shall always carry certain bodily infirmities to remind me that the divine hand has been upon me to help me to remember my weakness and dependence. There was not only a marked providence in my deliverance from death, but I see the same hand in the character of the injuries which I received. Not a single injury is of the nature to hinder me in my usual lines of work. My right arm and hand are permanently weakened, but what the right hand does not do as easily as formerly the left hand takes up without complaint. The right eye was injured by the severe concussion of the blows on the head, and the iris does not contract to shut out the excess of light, thus giving an imperfect vision for close work; but the other eye serves me thus far perfectly. My most serious injury was caused by the stroke of the axe in the middle of the back, making it weak and lame, but it is gaining strength from month to month, and I have taken up again my favorite exercise of lawn-tennis.

The higher Chinese officials had no disposition to administer just punishment to the two men who set out to take my life. The United States Minister, Col. Denby, sent a vigorous dispatch demanding that the men be punished to the extent of the law. In due time a reply was received in which the Minister was assured that the case had been carefully investigated by the Tung-Cho Magistrate and a just decision reached. It was found that there had been no original intention to kill. The two men had started out with the intention of finding a Chinaman to have a fight with him, and by accident they came upon me in the street, and so could not resist the impulse to give me a few thrusts. I was most injured by the second man, and he was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. My injuries from the leading man were very slight, "little more than breaking the skin." He should receive ten years' imprisonment. The officials added the United States Minister: "This punishment is much more severe than would be inflicted in your illustrious country." Possibly this statement is true, if the injured person was a Chinaman.

Col. Denby sent me the dispatch which he had received, and on reading it through I found that the case had been entirely falsified by the Tung-Cho official, and not without the approval of the higher officials. I prepared in Chinese a full statement of the facts as they occurred, and Col. Denby forwarded them to the Chinese Foreign Office, demanding that the men be sentenced to imprisonment for life, otherwise he would insist on a new examination in his own presence. The Yamen replied that they would refer the case back to the Tung-Cho official, assuring Col. Denby that the official living so near to Pekin would not dare to do otherwise than make a thorough examination and faithful report of the case—just what I had reported had not been done.

I then visited the city official and informed him that I understood the nature of the report he had forwarded to Pekin, and that it was essentially false. I demanded the examination of important witnesses in my presence. He did not dare to refuse to have me present at the examination. I was present at two examinations, and the witnesses, taking courage at my presence that they would not be beaten, told the truth in spite of the manifest effort of the official to distract them and leave the truth half told.

While the case was thus being re-examined I was informed in the City Yamen that a dispatch had been received from the Foreign Office in Pekin directing that the sentence of imprisonment for life should be rendered. Thus, while the case was being tried in Tung-Cho, it was decided in Pekin, really on my testimony, though the Tung-Cho official must still make out the papers in proper form and forward them to the higher officials, as if the decision had really been reached in Tung-Cho. I am told by the Chinese that many cases in which foreigners are involved are really decided in Pekin, though the form is kept up of reporting from the local officials. This gives opportunity to delay and misrepresent as would not be possible if the dealing were face to face.

I think that foreign Ministers ought to demand more than they do that cases should be investigated in the presence of properly appointed foreign officials. The Chinese officials are so utterly given up to double-dealing that they will falsify when the truth would serve them much better. This was a good case in point. The Tung-Cho official knew me personally, and ought to have known that sooner or later his action would be known by me, and that if it were false I would call him to account, but he couldn't do a straight thing until he was compelled to do so by pressure. At the same time we cannot afford to lose him, Denby of the decision reached, that the two men were to be imprisoned for life, it was added that this very severe punishment was rendered on account of the cordial relationship between the United States and China. The men had not been thus punished because they deserved the punishment, but because thus to punish would be a favor to the United States!

Hamilton Disston's Life Insurance.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The late Hamilton Disston carried $1,094,825 life insurance, divided among the following companies: New-York Life, $125,000; Equitable Life, $100,000; Mutual Life, $100,000; British Empire, $100,000; Provident Life and Trust, $50,000; Northwestern Mutual Life, $50,000; Home Life, $50,000. Union Central Life, $50,000; Connecticut Mutual, $40,000; Washington Life, $30,000; Michigan Mutual Life, $30,000; Canada Life, $30,000; Sun, Of England, $25,000; Standard, $25,000; Nederland Life, $25,000; Massachusetts Mutual, $20,000; National Life, $20,000; Manhattan Life, $20,000; State Mutual, $20,000; Provident Savings, $20,000; Phoenix Mutual, $20,000; Metropolitan, $20,000; New-England Mutual, $15,000; Mutual Benefit, $15,000; Penn Mutual, $15,000; Vermont Life, $15,000; Prudential, $15,000; Maryland Life, $10,000; Berkshire Life, $10,000; John Hancock, $10,000; Commercial Alliance, $10,000; Connecticut General, $5,000; Brooklyn Life, $5,000.

FOR GETTYSBURG HEROES

A NEW CLASS OF MEDALS MAY BE PROVIDED BY CONGRESS.

To be Worn by Veterans Who Remained Beyond Their Terms of Enlistment to Fight Lee's Army and by Militia on Temporary Service in Pennsylvania and Maryland—No Medals for the Port Hudson "Elite Storming Party."

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House has probably settled the medal business, so far as this Congress is concerned. Some of the space of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been occupied, since the beginning of the session, with accounts of the efforts made to secure favorable action upon the application of the survivors of the "Forlorn Hope Storming Party," at Port Hudson, to secure medals for volunteering to make an assault that was never made. Criticism has been provoked by the articles produced in this paper, and one of the volunteers in the "Elite Storming Party" made a very vigorous arraignment of the correspondent. He also went before the Military Affairs Committee and made an argument, and fell back after he had done more harm than good to his own cause.

Soon after the Republican House organized several ancient medal enterprises were brought forward, possibly under the impression that a Republican Military Affairs Committee would be more generous in medal distribution than Democratic committees had been. Bills were offered providing for giving medals to all officers and privates of the Sixth Massachusetts Militia, the first regiment to pass through Baltimore in 1861; for medals to the officers and men of twenty-one companies of the District of Columbia Volunteers for services rendered prior to April 18, 1861; for medals to the officers and soldiers of the Worth Infantry and York Rifles of Pennsylvania; for medals to all the officers and all the privates who volunteered in response to the proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for 75,000 men, in April, 1861; for medals to the militia organizations of New-York and Pennsylvania who volunteered to respond to the call of the Secretary of War to defend the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland in June and July, 1863; and for medals to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Gulf who volunteered, under the provisions of General Orders No. 49, calling for 1,000 men to hold themselves in readiness to assault Port Hudson in 1863.

Each of these bills provided that the medals to be issued under them should in case of the death of the officer or soldier entitled to them be given to the widow or eldest heir of the soldier. The supporters of the bill providing for medals for those who volunteered in compliance with the order of Gen. Banks insisted that he promised medals to those who should volunteer to constitute what has been called "the Port Hudson Forlorn Hope;" that the Government has failed to keep the promise of Gen. Banks, and that of the Secretary of War made to the militia of New-York and Pennsylvania.

Gen. N. M. Curtis of New-York, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, sent all the bills to the Secretary of War to obtain from him, through his subordinates, an opinion as to which of the bills deserved attention and a favorable response. The request for information was made April 6, and the response, sent by the Secretary of War, was framed by Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office. Col. Ainsworth answered April 14 that it was not known at that office that any promise of medals had been made by any duly authorized officer of the Government, except as implied by the publication of War Department General Orders No. 105 of June 29, 1863, relative to troops which volunteered their services for the Gettysburg campaign, and the conditional promise of Major Gen. Banks to members of the "Forlorn Hope" storming party at Port Hudson, La.

Col. Ainsworth stated in his reply that the promise to the troops that took part in the Gettysburg campaign had never been fulfilled. "With regard to the conditional promise made by Major Gen. Banks," he said, "to the members of the storming party at Port Hudson, a report was made to the Military Committee by the Secretary of War April 24, 1882, and a supplementary report Dec. 27, 1895. It is to be observed that the promise of Major Gen. Banks to the members of the assaulting column was conditional upon participation in the expected assault upon the enemy's works, and as the assault was not made the conditions upon which the promise was based were not fulfilled."

In a report submitted a day or two ago by Representative Parker, the Military Affairs Committee decided to report to the House a resolution to provide for carrying out substantially the order made June 23, 1863, by the Secretary of War and to stop right there. Upon the passage of the resolution as approved by the committee those officers and soldiers who offered their services to the country for the Gettysburg campaign after their terms of service had expired and they were at liberty to go home, and the volunteer troops from other States that offered temporary services in the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the dark hour when those States were invaded by the Army of Virginia, will be entitled to receive special medals.

Care is taken to provide that where the "Congressional Medal of Honor," given under the law for "most distinguished gallantry in action" shall have been already presented for the services now proposed to be recognized by a special medal, then the "gallantry" medal shall be surrendered and the new one given in its stead. This will afford a whole regiment from Maine, that was awarded the "gallantry" medals for temporary service, and thus carried off by wholesale something like a thousand of them, a chance to take the new medals which will truly indicate the character of the service rendered. As it is, the wearing of the "gallantry" medal by the Maine regiment is anything but a decoration to be unreservedly proud of. The soldiers who took the medals for attending the funeral of President Lincoln did not have sense enough to decline them, and they might be exchanged for a special medal or surrendered for a written recognition of the fact that they had attended a funeral. Not even the most zealous patriot will insist that attendance upon a funeral should be recognized as "most distinguished gallantry in action."

"Just Keep Quiet."

From Blackwood's Magazine.

It may be remarked that soldiers, possibly from professional association, prefer to see a strong man in the pulpit, one who has what may almost be called an "overbearing" manner. Of such a class was one of the most worthy and distinguished whilom servants of Church and State, the Rev. G. R. Gleig, once Chaplain General, who, having fought gallantly as a combatant officer through the Peninsular and American wars, afterward took holy orders and devoted his great powers to the spiritual wellbeing of his old comrades and their successors.

We well remember how, on one occasion in Winter, when he was addressing a large depôt, there was a great deal of coughing in chapel, which disturbed the sermon. The venerable Chaplain General at once assumed the air of an officer in front of a battalion and said: "Now, my lads, I'm an old man, and if you make so much noise, I can't make myself heard. Just keep quiet." The tone of command was magical in effect, and there was not a sound heard till the very practical discourse was concluded.

Lavinia Fenton as Polly.

From The Cornhill Magazine

Lavinia Fenton, who had undertaken the character of Polly in the "Beggars Opera" for the modest remuneration of 15s. per week, suddenly found herself the most celebrated person in London. Her portraits were sold everywhere, her opera costumes copied by fashionable ladies; when she went nightly to and from the theatre a bodyguard of strong friends had to be formed to escort her, lest the fair damsel should be carried off by one of her many importunate admirers. Lavinia's musical success ended with the run of the opera, (after which she retired from the stage,) but not so the good fortune it had won for her. The Duke of Bolton was so fascinated by her charms as the saucy Polly that he made her his Duchess after the death of his wife, from whom he had long been separated; whereby Lavinia became the first of the actresses connected by marriage with English nobility.

THINKS CLUBS SHOULD PAY TAX.

Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard's Views on the Question.

The status of clubs in relation to the present liquor-tax law is occupying the attention of George Hilliard, the special Deputy Commissioner of Excise for this city. Corporation Counsel Scott recently gave an opinion to the police authorities that, under the decision of the Court of Appeals, regularly incorporated clubs are exempted from the provisions of the law, in that they need not take out an excise license, as they do not "traffic" in liquors. Commissioner Hilliard takes an entirely different view of the question.

He said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday: "I believe that every club should be required to take out a liquor-tax certificate. It is my opinion that the clubs do traffic in liquor, and in that way are amenable to the law. I do not propose to act hastily in the matter, but will await instructions from State Commissioner Lyman. I understand that a test case will be made in Albany soon so as to have a decision in the matter as quickly as possible.

"I am given to understand that the large number of applications made to the Secretary of State for the incorporation of new clubs has been called to the attention of the State Excise Commissioner, and has had the effect of somewhat hastening matters. I am convinced that many of the new applications for clubs recently made are intended simply to evade the law. In some of the cases the application papers were accompanied by an urgent appeal to have the certificate issued before Sunday, and this, in my opinion, fully explains the object for the formation of these clubs.

"Many of them are what may be termed 'fake' clubs, formed for no other object than to furnish their members with liquor on Sunday, or to sell liquor without paying the tax required by law. I will have careful investigations made in all the cases which are reported as 'fake' clubs, and will ask the police to assist in these investigations and to make arrests in all cases where the law is violated."

Mr. Hilliard was asked what course would be adopted to compel a club to take out a liquor-tax certificate. He said under Section 29 of the law an application would be made to the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the club from trafficking in liquors, and if the allegations made by the officers of the Excise Department are sustained by the court, then a permanent injunction would be issued preventing the club from such traffic until a liquor-tax certificate was obtained.

The liquor dealers are alarmed over the large number of new clubs which are springing up all over the city. They say that it is an outrage that the clubs should be permitted to sell liquor without paying a tax. Frank Rinn, the President of the County Liquor Dealers' Association, said yesterday that the association would take some steps to test the question. The liquor dealers were not inclined to start any movement in this direction, but would aid the authorities in having the question tested. The Excise Committee of that association will meet to-day, and a plan of action will probably be adopted.

Mr. Hilliard sent to Controller Fitch yester

THE VOTE WILL BE CLOSE

OUTCOME OF THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP CONTEST DOUBTFUL.

Indications that the Republicans Are Not Very Confident They Will Be Strong Enough To-day to Seat Mr. Du Pont—The Result May Depend on the Course Taken by the Nevada Senators, Jones and Stewart—Democrats Are Alert.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Final action, for this session at least, will be taken by the Senate to-morrow afternoon upon the Delaware Senatorial contest. It was against the wishes of Mr. Mitchell of Oregon that the case was brought up to-day. A remark he made has created the impression that it is part of the Republicans' plan to force a postponement until the next session in case they shall find that they have not votes enough to win.

Mr. Gorman directed attention to the agreement to take up the case and dispose of it. Mr. Mitchell said a vote would be taken to-morrow, but what that vote would be he could not say.

An examination of The Congressional Record shows that the agreement related to a final vote upon the proposition whether Du Pont should be seated, and, should Mr. Mitchell undertake to substitute a motion to postpone, undoubtedly there would be plenty of excitement in the chamber.

The outcome will depend somewhat on the attitude of Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada. The Republicans have 44 votes in the Senate, as against the 45 votes of the Democrats and Populists. If Mr. Jones has agreed to stand with the Republicans in favor of Du Pont, as some believe he has, then Du Pont will win. If both Nevada Senators shall be absent without pairs when the test shall come, the victory will be with the Republicans.

If Mr. Mitchell shall make a motion to postpone the case, it will be assumed that he has determined that he cannot get votes to seat Du Pont, and the Democrats undoubtedly will do their utmost to settle the matter without delay.

MORE IMMIGRANTS WANTED.

So Declares Senator Gibson of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In pursuance of previous notice, Mr. Gibson (Dem., Md.,) addressed the Senate to-day in opposition to the bill establishing additional regulations concerning immigration to the United States. His argument was that there was room in the Western States for all the immigrants that could come. Texas alone, he said, could find room for 100,000,000, and then not be crowded so much as European countries or so much as many of the Northern States. Many of the States with scant population would be, he said, glad to welcome foreigners, either with or without education, if they would only work. The present laws were quite sufficient, in his opinion, to prevent all the evils of immigration that are complained of, and he supported this opinion by quotations from statements of labor union leaders.

The promoters and advocates of the bill, Mr. Gibson declared, were not the honest farmers and workingmen of the country. The power behind the Anti-Immigration League of Boston was an organization known as the American Protective Association—a secret, oath-bound, red-lettered, left-handed, dark-lanterned organization, whose principle was hatred to the Roman Catholic Church. The bill itself had for its real purpose hostility to the Catholic Church—a purpose of envy, hatred, and malice. It was the offspring of a pestilential brood of mischief makers. And this, he said, was the organization which proposed to play no small part in American politics.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) addressed the Senate on the opposite side of the subject. He had voted in committee for the bill, believing that there should be some restriction on immigration. He denied that the bill was inspired by the American Protective Association, or by any feeling of opposition to the Roman Catholic Church.

THE MARQUETTE STATUE.

The Question of Thanking Wisconsin for the Gift.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Marquette Statue, which was presented by the State of Wisconsin to the Government two months ago, was the subject of a discussion by the House Library Committee at its meeting to-day. The committee had before it the concurrent resolution which passed the Senate April 29, which in terms is as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the thanks of Congress be given to the people of Wisconsin for the statue of James Marquette, the renowned missionary explorer and discoverer of the Mississippi River.

Resolved, That the statue be accepted to remain in the National Statuary Hall, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives, be forwarded to his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

On motion of Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) who is one of the three members of the committee, the others being Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.,) and the Chairman, Mr. Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) the resolution was referred to Mr. Quigg to investigate the procedure in such cases and to report to the full committee at his earliest opportunity.

The object of Mr. Cummings in suggesting the investigation was to have the committee informed of what Congress had done with previous resolutions of this character. The phrase extending thanks to the State for the statue especially aroused inquiry. It is stated that the committee will recommend that the House do exactly in this matter what has always been done in such cases, and in the same manner. No exceptional nor sensational course will be considered.

RULED AGAINST HIS OWN PARTY.

Speaker Reed Excites Comment by His Course in a Contest Case.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—There has been a good deal of comment to-day on the conduct last night in the House of Speaker Reed. The Rinaker-Downing "Sixteenth Illinois" contested election case was on, and it had been discussed with so much division of opinion that it was seen that there would be strong opposition to seating Mr. Rinaker and putting out Mr. Downing, the Democrat to whom the seat was given in the first instance.

Cannon and Hopkins of Illinois, with Hepburn of Iowa, led in a stubborn fight to postpone action. They became distinctly dilatory, and the Speaker so ruled several times, at last refusing to allow a recapitulation of the vote asked by Mr. Hopkins, and put and declared the resolution carried that sent back to the committee the contested election, with instructions to recount so much of the vote as the Elections Committee considered in dispute.

What interested members was the resumption by the Speaker of his old determination to have business conducted in what he considers a business way. On this occasion he was supported by the Democrats and part of the Republicans who considered the proposition of the Elections Committee to unseat Downing and seat Rinaker as not fully justified by the report of the case. The Speaker several times counted the House to make a quorum out of the members present and not voting, and Democrats who were counted did not make a whisper of protest.

FOR INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The House Committee in Favor of Its Adoption.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day ordered a favorable report on the joint resolution of Mr. Charles W. Stone of Pennsylvania, authorizing preliminary proceedings looking to the adoption of international coins. The measure as agreed to reads as follows:

That the President be authorized and requested to invite, through our diplomatic representatives, an expression of opinion from the other principal commercial nations of the world as to the desirability and feasibility of the adoption of international coins, to be current in all the countries adopting the same at a uniform value, and to be specially adapted to invoice purposes; and, if the expressions thus obtained from other nations are such as, in the judgment of the President, to render an international conference desirable, then he is hereby authorized to invite such conference at such time and place as he may designate, to consider and report to the several governments joining in such conference a plan, or plans, for the adoption and use of common international coins, composed of gold or silver, or both, and if such conference shall be called the President is hereby authorized to appoint thereto three representatives of this Government, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for whose compensation and expenses provision shall be hereafter made.

The vote on the resolution was unanimous.

THEY WANT TO GO HOME.

Republican Senators Scheming for an Early Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Republicans of the Senate will hold a caucus to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of considering the subject of adjournment. The call was circulated by Mr. Chandler and was signed generally by those opposed to the repeal of the free alcohol clause of the tariff bill, which Mr. Sherman and several other Republicans are anxious to have repealed. It is said the caucus will endeavor to reach a conclusion on the subject of adjournment and the bills that shall be considered before that time arrives. The general impression prevails that final adjournment can be had in the first week of June without trouble or inconvenience.

It is the intention to engage in some plain talk at this conference and to endeavor to show the advocates of the repeal of the free alcohol clause how impossible it is to take up this amendment to the tariff act without coupling it with other amendments along Republican lines.

It is said the silver Republicans will not do anything to precipitate a financial discussion, and that if Mr. Sherman and those who are with him in the matter will agree to let the repeal go by the board there will be no stumbling block to an adjournment as soon as the River and Harbor bill shall become a law.

Congressional Doings.

—Under the special order adopted last week the House spent yesterday in Committee of the Whole considering private pension bills. Fifty-three bills were acted on favorably and reported to the House for passage, among the beneficiaries being ex-Congressman Robert Smalls and the widow of Col. Orlando M. Poe, Gen. John Newton, Brig. Gen. Charles D. Jameson, and Brig. Gen. and ex-Senator George E. Spencer.

—The House yesterday received from the Senate the River and Harbor Appropriation bill and at once voted not to agree to the Senate amendments and ordered a conference. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) later moved to reconsider this action of the House. The motion will be acted on to-day.

—In the House yesterday Mr. Prince reported from Election Committee No. 2 the contested case of Cheatham (Rep.) against Woodard (Dem.) from the Second District of North Carolina, recommending that the sitting member retain his seat. The report was agreed to.

—The Vice President has announced the appointment of Senators Gray (Dem., Del.,) and Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) as members of the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy and of Senators Blackburn (Dem., Ky.,) and Hale (Rep., Me.,) as visitors to Annapolis.

—Senator Hansbrough from the Committee on Library yesterday favorably reported to the Senate a bill for the erection of a monument to President Lincoln at Gettysburg.

HE FAVORS ARBITRATION.

The President in Full Accord with the Recent National Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—At the recent National Conference on International Arbitration, a committee was appointed to present to the President a memorial embodying the preamble and resolutions adopted by the conference. The members of the committee were George F. Edmunds of Vermont, J. L. Cury of the District of Columbia, J. B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan; Judge Hitchcock of St. Louis, and Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard of the District of Columbia.

The committee discharged its duty to-day, being received by President Cleveland in his private office. The interview was altogether pleasant and satisfactory. The President told the members of the committee that he was thoroughly and strongly committed to the doctrine of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, and had so expressed himself in his communications to Congress prior to the Venezuelan troubles. He said he had read the resolutions now presented to him when they were adopted by the convention, and highly approved their moderation and wisdom.

He had noted with pleasure and surprise the high character of the representatives from more than forty States, who had assembled here of their own accord to give voice to their convictions on the subject. He promised to be ready, officially, to utilize all proper occasions for the accomplishment of the purpose the conference had in view, "which," he added, "will have to be done through an international treaty."

MURDER MYSTERY IN LOWER BAY.

Woman's Body Found Badly Bruised and with a Handkerchief Gag.

STAPLETON, S. I., May 14.—Coroner John T. Oates of this village was notified today of the finding of the body of a woman floating in the lower bay off Lincoln Avenue, Grant City. The body was discovered by John Gristom, a shad fisherman, while he was out in his boat. He towed the body ashore, and discovered that there were many bruises and cuts on it, that the nose had been broken, and that a handkerchief had been tied tightly across the mouth. The body was badly decomposed, and, from appearances, had been in the water a long time.

The handkerchief tied over the mouth is such as is used by men. There were two knots at the mouth, which acted as a gag. There were no initials on the handkerchief.

The face of the woman was badly bloated and was beyond recognition. Dr. Goodwin says she was evidently a woman of refinement. Her clothing was of fine material. The woman was about 5 feet 2 inches in height, weighed about 135 pounds, and had jet black hair.

The body is so far decomposed that the Coroner had it buried this evening in the county burying ground. He will, however, hold the clothing of the woman for some time, in the hope that it will be identified.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT.

It Has Just Been Delivered to the Public Printer in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The fifteenth annual report of the United States Geological Survey has just been delivered to the Public Printer. It is a handsome volume of 755 pages and 48 plates, and contains, besides the administrative reports of the Director himself and of the chiefs in charge of work, the following special papers:

"Preliminary Report on the Geology of the Common Roads of the United States," by Prof. N. S. Shaler; "The Potomac Formation," by Prof. L. F. Ward; "Sketch of the Geology of the San Francisco Peninsula," by Andrew C. Lawson; "Preliminary Report on the Marquette Iron Bearing District of Michigan," by Prof. C. R. Van Hise, W. S. Bayley, and H. L. Smyth, and "The Origin and Relation of Central Maryland Granites," by C. R. Keyes, with an introduction on the general relations of the granite rocks in the Middle Atlantic Piedmont plateau, by the late Prof. G. H. Williams.

From these titles it is evident that the paper of most popular interest is the first one on roads, by Prof. Shaler. He treats of the history of American roads, the methods of using stone in road building, the relative value of road stones, their distribution, sources of supply, &c., and thus makes a timely contribution to a subject which is receiving special attention in all parts of the country.

This is the last report made by Major J. W. Powell, as Director of the Survey, who, until recently, has had charge of the work under different organizations for twenty-five years.

Poolroom in Harrison Raided.

Deputy Sheriff Erwin and a posse of Constables from the Hudson County Court House at Jersey City yesterday went to Harrison and raided poolrooms at Railroad Avenue and First Street, and made five arrests. There were about eighty men in the room. Only one of the operators escaped. The prisoners are John Thum, the owner of the building; James F. Martin and Arthur M. Fitzpatrick, the proprietors; John Lawrence, operator; Patrick Tighe, an employe, and Henry Gilschmann. The prisoners were taken to Jersey City, where Judge Lippincott held Martin, Fitzpatrick, and Thum in $2,500 bail each. He said he placed the bail at that amount because, under the new law, they were liable to imprisonment from one to five years, and to a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000. Tighe and Lawrence were held in $2,000 each. Gilschmann was held as a witness.

Visitors to Europe

are invited to visit our Branch Establishment at Avenue de l'Opera, 36 bis, Paris, and Nos. 221 and 221a Regent Street, W., London.

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

NEW-YORK BILLS MADE LAW.

A Large Number of Brooklyn Measures Also Acted Upon.

ALBANY, May 14.—Gov. Morton to-day signed fifty-five bills, nearly all of which were measures affecting New-York and Brooklyn. Among the bills signed were the following:

Assemblyman Nixon—Exempting cream separators from the conditional sale of personal property law.

Assemblyman Robbins—Amending the compulsory education law.

Assemblyman Armstrong—Relative to the appointment and compensation of clerks and attendants, and the employment of stenographers in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Senator Ford—Providing for a station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

Assemblyman Butts—Providing for an award for damages caused by changing the grade of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street in New-York City.

Senator Cantor and Senator Ford—Regarding the College of the City of New-York, allowing the city to utilize old buildings for colleges, and fixing interest on college bonds at 4 per cent.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the acquirement of property for the improvement of the New-York City water front, where the property is owned in common or in joint tenancy by the city and other persons.

Senator Lexow—Legalizing construction of buildings in New-York City which extend out four inches on a street line.

Assemblyman Delmour—Providing for the examination of the accounts of a receiver or deputy in New-York City.

Senator Lexow—Providing for the construction of the bridge over the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn, under the law of 1895, and authorizing the condemnation of ferry property for bridge purposes.

Mr. Butts—Providing for the construction of a steel structure over the tracks of the Port Morris branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad on Brook Avenue, from the southerly side of East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to the westerly side of Brook Avenue, near Third Avenue, at a cost of $100,000.

Assemblyman Butts—Providing for the construction of a bridge over the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue, in the City of New-York, at an expense of $100,000.

Assemblyman Butts—Exempting the property of religious corporations in the annexed district of New-York City from public improvement assessments for three years from Jan. 1 last.

Senator Pavy—Authorizing an increase of the pension of Edward McGaffney, a retired fireman of New-York City.

Senator Lexow—Authorizing New-York City to lease a site for a contagious disease hospital in Senator Grady's district.

Assemblyman H. T. Andrew—Authorizing the New-York City Commissioner of Correction to expend $800,000 to alter buildings under his supervision, and to rebuild or extend the Tombs and the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

Senator Lexow—Authorizing the sale of lands in New-York City devised by William D. Thompson.

Assemblyman Butts—Providing for the establishment of Rose Hill Park.

Assemblyman Malone—Providing for the construction of a bridge over Mott Haven Canal at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, at an expense of $30,000.

Assemblyman Newman—Granting exemption certificates to Gravesend firemen who were mustered out by reason of annexation.

Assemblyman Brennan—To establish a free public library by subscription of $100,000 by the City of Brooklyn.

Assemblyman Brennan—Providing for a Deputy Police Commissioner in Brooklyn.

Assemblyman McGraw—Providing for the payment of Gravesend bonds.

Assemblyman Waldo—Consolidating the Flatbush Sewer Commission with the Brooklyn Commission of City Works.

Assemblyman Marshall—Regarding the construction of public buildings in Brooklyn.

Senator Brush—Appropriating $35,000 for the Thirteenth Regiment Armory.

Senator Wray—Appropriating $40,000 for a professional training school for teachers.

Assemblyman Perkins—Appropriating $40,000 for the Twenty-third Regiment Armory.

Assemblyman Newman—Permitting frame buildings to be erected within the city fire limits in Brooklyn in certain cases.

Assemblyman Stewart—Amending the law creating a Receiver of Taxes in East Chester.

Assemblyman Hoffman—Exempting the real estate of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New-York City from taxation, assessments, and water rates.

Assemblyman Malone—Adding ice, flowers, coal, and cooked food to the articles which may be sold on Sunday.

Assemblyman Austin—Giving the New-York City Park Department jurisdiction over West Ninety-sixth Street, from West End Avenue to the Hudson River, and West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, from the east side of Morningside Avenue west to its westerly terminus.

Assemblyman Butts—In relation to the widening and improvement of East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, from East River to Harlem River, providing for the raising of part of the expense by assessment and part from the fund known as the "Fund for Street and Park Openings."

Assemblyman McCoy—Providing for the improvement of Ryan Park in East Forty-second Street.

The Governor also signed bills exempting Brooklyn streets from railroads without the consent of a majority of the property owners, as follows: Wesp, Floyd, South Ninth, Ellery, Rutledge, and Stockton Streets, and Greenwood Avenue.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The Meeting of the Association Opened in Lyons Last Night.

LYONS, N. Y., May 14.—The mid-year convention of the Women's State Suffrage Association convened in this village this evening. The attendance was large, and included Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell of Albany, the Rev. Mrs. Wright of Brooklyn, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Mrs. Harriet A. Keyser of New-York, Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf of Rochester, Miss Mary Anthony of Rochester, Mrs. Elenora Babcock of Dunkirk, Mrs. Howland of Auburn, Mrs. Senator Shepard of Penn Yan, Mrs. Riley of Ithaca, Mrs. Crossett of Warsaw, and Mrs. Alleman of Union Springs. The convention was held in the parlors of the Presbyterian Church, and was presided over by President Jean Brooks Greenleaf. The principal speakers were Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Blake.

Mrs. Howell took her text from Tennyson: "Live pure, speak true, right wrong, follow the King; else, wherefore born?" In the course of her remarks she referred to the present year being the forty-eighth anniversary of the women's movement, and spoke in eulogistic terms of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and declared that Lucy Stone was immortal, while the Massachusetts minister who referred to her as a "crowing hen" was buried in oblivion. Mrs. Howell said that she saw thousands of her sex governed by the lash because they dare not break away. "The coward," she said, "asks, Is it safe? Expediency asks, Is it politic? Vanity asks, Is it popular? Conscience asks, Is it right?"

Mrs. Howell closed by saying that, while the State had statues of Liberty in the image of women, no woman had liberty. Mrs. Blake spoke of the action of the California Republicans in indorsing the woman's suffrage amendment in the State Constitution to be voted on next Fall, and also on the "womanly movement."

Two business meetings will be held to-morrow, after which the convention will adjourn. The reception at Vice President Rogers's residence this afternoon in honor of President Greenleaf was largely attended.

Orders to Army Officers.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Lieut. John T. Thompson, chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Missouri, on the staff of Gen. Merritt, has been ordered to report to the West Point Military Academy Aug. 10, to serve as assistant instructor in ordnance and gunnery. Lieut Thompson came here from Omaha, where he served as chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Platte. Previous to that he served for some time at the Rock Island Arsenal.

Major William A. Elderkin has taken charge of the Commissary Department of the Department of the Missouri, relieving in Chicago, Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, who left for Washington yesterday, where he will shortly enter upon his duties as Commissary General of the army.

Laughed at Warning and Was Killed.

Albert C. Kuttel, a fireman employed on the steamship Normania of the Hamburg-American Line, was killed yesterday in the engine room of the steamer in Hoboken. He was working around the room and was warned by the engineer that the engines were about to be started. He laughed at the warning. The huge crank of the main shaft struck him a second later, killing him instantly. Kuttel left a family in Germany.

A COUPLE OF GOOD THINGS

CUT LOOSE IN THE TWO-YEAR-OLD RACES AT MORRIS PARK.

"Jack" McDonald Owned One, Albanian, and "Jack" Joyner the Other, Petrel—The Owners and Their Friends Had Their First Watermelon Feast at the Expense of Layers of Odds at Morris Park—The Littlefields All Right.

Yesterday's storm came just in time to keep many racegoers from Morris Park. The regulars were on hand, of course, and, together with the casuals, made an assemblage of about 4,000, which would look like a crowd elsewhere than at Morris Park. Inspector McCullagh and a lot of police were there, but they did not interfere with the layers of odds, who accepted money from strangers desiring to make wagers with them, on the strength of Justice Truax's decision in the Nathan Frank case.

Backers of favorites had a bad day of it, except in the opening dash and the final race. Of the other four events, "Jack" McDonald captured the single stake with his fairly good colt Albanian, and earned a popular victory, for Mr. McDonald's horses are always run to win, and so his successes are popular ones. "Jack" Joyner cut loose a good thing in the fifth race, for two-year-olds, and got all the money with Petrel, a pretty son of that grand racer The Bard. The Littlefield family took care of the other two races with Paladin and Bonaparte, and came close to landing a third trick with Suspicion. They are a fairly clever family, and there are a good many strings to their big bow, taking owners, trainers, jockey, brothers, and sisters-in-law and father-in-law, and all the rest in a bunch. It is a good thing.

The long delay in the starts in the two-year-old races calls in a most emphatic manner for the immediate adoption of some sort of a starting machine at once. Flynn does not seem to be able to handle the unruly youngsters, and this political starter should be made to use a machine and put an end to needlessly tedious and exasperating delays, of which racegoers are thoroughly tired, as they are wholly unnecessary.

Runaway proved himself to be the good thing for the opening race that the layers of odds deemed him, for he never had the leaast particle of trouble in beating the pair opposed to him. These were Lady Greenway and Castleton. Runaway won in a canter and under a strong pull. Lady Greenway, in a rush at the end, just nipped Castleton out of the second money.

Charade and Belmar were the good things in the second race at a mile, the former a hot favorite on the theory that his races at Aqueduct indicated a return to his old-time form, which was that of a stake winner. But Aqueduct form proved very deceptive, for Charade couldn't run fast enough to make a decent showing, and finished absolutely last in the field of five that ran. The Morris-Littlefield-Walden combination uncorked one of the "real good things," for which they are famous, it having been common gossip in the enclosure that Paladin "needed a race in order to thoroughly fit him. Paladin got that race right then and there, with anywhere from 6 to 1 to 10 to 1 against him. He went to the front at the fall of the flag and after racing Cromwell to a standstill went on and won as if he was having an exercise gallop of it. Taral made a desperate effort with Belmar at the end, but the best he could do with the big Preakness horse was to beat Ray S. for the place by a very narrow margin. Cromwell was right in the fight to the end, being close up with the quartet at the finish. Poor old Charade quit on the turn from the back stretch into the straight track, and ambled home in the rear.

The only stake race of the day was the Bouquet, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, which the Combination stable tried to "cinch" by running both Prompt and Lithos, the former being made the favorite in the speculation, and that the effort to win had to be made with the other. But the combination was knocked all to pieces by "Jack" McDonald, who had an unknown in the game in Albanian, a handsome looking son of that good race horse, Tristan.

There was a long delay at the post occasioned by the antics of Kaiser Ludwig, who kicked and thrashed about so badly that he was finally left at the post when the start was made. Tod Sloane, who rode Albanian, and O'Leary, who had the mount on Prompt, were each fined $50, and O'Donnell, on Saurian, and Hirsch, on Lithos, will have to pay $25 each for their misbehavior at the start, and their refusal to obey the orders of Starter Flynn.

When the break-away was made, Prompt and Lithos went out to the front, and showed the route home to the rest of the horses, until the last eighth-mile post was reached. Prompt quit when it looked to be a sure thing for his stable companion. But just as Lithos seemingly had the race in hand, Sloane brought Albanian on with a rush, and beat Lithos on the post by a neck. Whereupon "Jack" McDonald and his friends were very happy, as they had backed the colt so heavily that the layers will have to turn a lot of money over to them this morning. Prompt, the "certain winner," on form, was a very bad third, with Nay Nay close up to him.

It was a prompt and perfect start that was made, with the Brown-Fitzgerald starting machine, for the fourth race, at a mile, for which the Morris horse, Abuse, was an odds-on favorite, though Littlefield was up. He cut out the running and lasted seven furlongs, when he quit under Fred Littlefield's drive. But it was all right, for "Brother Charlie" Littlefield's horse, Bonaparte—a six-to-one chance in the speculation—rushed to the front and won by three lengths from the tired-out pacemaker. So the money remained in the family.

Just before the speculation on the fifth race closed, "Joe" Ullman went through the inclosure and backed "Jack" Joyner's colt Petrel for $100 a clip with every layer that would take the money until the odds had been forced down from 8 to 1, until 4 to 1 was the best that could be had, and there were very few who would lay against the colt at any price. Mr. Ullman's wagers represented the money of David Gideon, his trainer, Joyner, and a few of their friends. Petrel was indeed a good thing, for he won the race very cleverly, and the syndicate that Ullman represented pulled off about $15,000 as their spoils of the race. Joe Hayman and the Morris colt Azure were about equal favorites, the latter being backed by the clubhouse set as if the race was all over except the shouting. But neither of the favorites cut any particular figure in the race, though Joe Heyman led down into the dip, and then, propping himself as if he did not like to run down hill, gave up the fight. Suspicion taking command. She held the lead only to the last sixteenth pole, when Petrel came to the front with a rush. "Jack" Joyner, egged on by his chum, "Jimmy" Rowe, fired off half a dozen of his famous war whoops, meanwhile, jumping up and down like a Comanche Indian in a war dance. He raced across the lawn, yelling at his horse and jockey, and did not stop running until, out of breath, he found himself down on the track ready to welcome his horse and rider in an extremely enthusiastic fashion. Joyner's boyish joy over his victory was refreshing to the hardened regulars who watch owners stoically winning or losing huge wagers and rich stakes without an expression, save as of boredom, as that is considered the height of "good form" on a race track. But Joyner does not care much for "form." He does care for his horses and their victories, and he doesn't care who knows it. The Littlefield outfit got second money with Suspicion, one of the trio running in what people generally would practically consider one interest, and Col. Ruppert's colt The Manxman got the third honors. Stackleberg separated these three money winners from the two favorites, Joe Hayman and Azure.

The last race was merely a walk-over for Deerslayer.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:07.
1—Runaway, F. L. Parker's blk. h., 5 years, by Harold-Lucy Lisle, 113 pounds, 3 to 5 and out .....(T. Sloane)
2—Lady Greenway, R. Bradley's ch. f., 3, 98, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Powers)
3—Castleton, H. P. Whitney's b. c., 3, 100, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sheedy)
Won easily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; handicap. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:42.
1—Paladin, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. h., 4 years, by Hawkstone-Princess Palatine, 106 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Littlefield)
2—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. h., 4, 119, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Ray S., C. Fleischman & Co.'s b. h., 7, 109, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Doggett)
Won in a drive by a neck; heads between second, third, and fourth.
Cromwell, 4, 98, 10 to 1, and Charade, 7, 106, 7 to 5, also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Bouquet Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Time—1:01.
1—Albanian, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., by Tristan-Turiano, 98 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 .....(T. Sloane)
2—Lithos, A. H. & D. H. Morris's blk. c., 93, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hirsch)
3—Prompt, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 93, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.
Nay Nay, 95, 12 to 1; Sprinker, 98, 10 to 1; Talisman, 94, 15 to 1; Saurian, 93, 10 to 1, and Robert Bonner, 96, 10 to 1, also ran, and finished as named. Kaiser Ludwig, 93, 5 to 1, was left at the post after thirty minutes' delay.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, for maiden three-year-olds. Time—1:44.
1—Bonaparte, Mrs. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., by Sir Modred-Stella, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Abuse, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 106, 2 to 5 and out.....(Littlefield)
3—Goldcrest, W. Lakeland's ch. c., 107, 4 to 1 .....(Hamilton)
Won in a drive by three lengths; ten between second and third.
Izmir, 105, 15 to 1, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—0:55.
1—Petrel, A. J. Joyner's b. c., by The Bard-White Squall, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 .....(J. Hill)
2—Suspicion, Mrs. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s ch. f., 95, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Waller)
3—The Manxman, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 106, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Hamilton)
Won by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.
Stackleberg, 100, 25 to 1; Joe Hayman, 102, 2 to 1; Azure, 105, 5 to 2; Katie W., 95, 10 to 1; Thomas Cat, 100, 30 to 1; Practitioner, 100, 25 to 1, and Silver Brook, 108, 8 to 1, also ran, and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth, for three-year-olds and upward. Time—2:01.
1—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., 4 years, by Midlothian-Doe, 112 pounds, 1 to 5.(Doggett)
2—Uniform, Charles Littlefield's ch. h., 96, 4 to 1.....(Redman)
Won in a canter by six lengths.

ACCUSED OF RINGING.

National Trotting Association Board Suspends Several Horsemen.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association yesterday heard the testimony in the appeal of "Jack" Curry, driver of the pacer Joe Patchen in the special race with John R. Gentry at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, against the fine of $500 imposed by the local association, on the charge that he did not drive the black horse to win. Curry, Myron McHenry, and Col. John G. Taylor, the owner of Patchen, appeared before the board, and testimony was also given to show that the Belmont Park Association reported 4,000 of their patrons were disgusted at the performance, while they declared only 1,300 paid admissions when it came to a settling with the horsemen on the agreed basis of 80 per cent. of the gate receipts. After hearing the witnesses the case was taken under advisement.

C. H. Cook of Hamden, Conn., and the bay mare Wonetah, alias Hamden Girl, were expelled for "ringing" and starting out of class. The case against S. D. Houghton of Worcester, Mass., was dismissed on return of unlawful winnings in the same connection.

I. F. Horn of Charlestown, Mass., was expelled for entering the pacer Dr. J. at Philadelphia, under the name of Hamlet. Andrew Barnett, the present owner of the horse, was reinstated.

J. F. Williams, West Medway, Mass.; F. K. Spofford, driver, and M. F. Desmond were expelled for entering the mare Cicely in a slow class. The mares and T. N. McClure, Fall River, Mass., were expelled in October for the same fraud.

Edward Sheppard, who came to this country from Liverpool last Winter to buy horses for the English turf, was expelled for buying horses with marks and giving them fictitious pedigrees. The four horses were bought from Charles Thompson of Independence, Iowa. A. T. Stark, who accompanied Sheppard and furnished the bogus pedigrees, was also expelled. The fraud was discovered at New-York when application was made for export certificates.

J. McGlinchy of Clinton, Mass., was expelled for starting in slow class and "ringing."

Mike Dwyer's Filly Wins.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14.—M. F. Dwyer has been giving people about here a taste of the skill that made him famous as a match-maker years ago. To-day his recently purchased filly Cleophus defeated the hitherto unbeaten filly Suisun by a head in a match race for $750 a side, with a like sum added by the association.

The race was at five furlongs, was run in 1:01, and was as much of a match between the jockeys, Sims and Bunn, as between the fillies. As Sims was the more clever jockey, he won the match. Dwyer won enough over the victory to pay the purchase price of the filly and the cost of Ben Eder into the bargain. This is the third race in succession that Sims has won for Mr. Dwyer by a head, and in the last few strides, since the meeting opened here. They were the Derby, with Ben Brush; the Clark Stakes, with Ben Eder, and now the match race, with Cleophus. Sims seems to be the best horse in the Dwyer stable.

American Racers in England.

LONDON, May 14.—Two American horses ran in the races at Newmarket to-day. Pierre Lorillard's Diakka, 3 years, by The Sailor Prince-Rizpah, ran second to Lord Rosebery's filly Full Armour in the Flying Handicap Plate, at five furlongs. Seven horses ran and Diakka was an 8 to 1 chance. Enoch Wishard's Portia Dura was unplaced in a field of thirteen that ran in a two-year-old selling race.

BROOKLYN'S NEW OFFICERS.

Elected to Take the Places of Those Who Resigned Recently.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club's annual regatta will be sailed on Monday, June 15. This will be the thirty-ninth annual of the club, and is open to yachts enrolled in all the clubs on New-York Harbor and in the Yacht Racing Union. Entries will be received by George L. Robinson, Bennett Building, corner Fulton and Nassau Streets, up to Saturday, June 13.

At a meeting of the club, held Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected to take the places of those who resigned recently: Commodore—Peter B. Steele, sloop Dorothy; Vice Commodore—J. H. Constant, sloop Aliris; Rear Commodore—George B. Whitehead, catboat Pilot; Trustees—A. S. Richoffer, George P. Foote, and W. B. Wardell.

The clubhouse at Gravesend will be formally opened on Decoration Day, as usual. The flag will be hoisted over the clubhouse and formally saluted. Commodore Steele will review the fleet, after which there will be a reception in the clubhouse.

A New Racing 21-Footer.

A new racing craft has just been shipped from Ogdensburg, N. Y., by the Spalding St. Lawrence Boat Company, for the Lake Minnetonka, Minn., class. The boat was designed by H. C. McLeod, for the Breezy Point Yacht Club of Lake Minnetonka, of which he is a member, and will be raced against some of the Herreshoff cracks. The boat is of the extreme shallow centreboard type: 21 feet 6 inches, load water line; 31 feet length over all; beam of load water line, 7 feet 5 inches; depth amidships, 2 feet ½ inch. Sail area: mailsail, 557 square feet; jib, 132 square feet. The weight of the hull, exclusive of centreboard and rudder, is less than 1,000 pounds. It is expected that the boat will develop great speed.

Interlaken Golf Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, May 14.—James M. Marvin, Harry M. Levengston, Jr., J. Thornton Wilson, W. B. Huestic, William Hay Bocke, W. B. Gage, Edgar T. Brackett, Lemuel B. Pike, and James N. Houghton, all residents of Saratoga Spa, are the charter Directors of the Interlaken Golf and Country Club of Interlaken Park, which was incorporated to-day. The objects are to maintain in Saratoga a club house, social and recreative purposes, the establishment of grounds for the playing of games, particularly golf, and the maintenance of a clubhouse.

Sporting News in Brief.

—Great interest is being taken in the Interscholastic Team Race that will practically decide the championship of the New-Jersey Interscholastic Association, to be held at the New-Jersey Athletic Club Grounds Decoration Day, May 30, in conjunction with the Carnival of Sports. The Plainfield High School team will be chosen from the following athletes: George P. Smith, William Morgan, Wilbur Cornwell, Fred Squires, Henry Edgerline, and Hazlewood Craig. The Pingry School team has not yet been selected. The Montclair High School, Newark Academy, and Stevens Preparatory School, Hoboken, will also be represented by a team of their strongest runners.

—The baseball game at Orange Oval, Saturday, May 16, will be between Wesleyan University and the Orange Athletic Club. Wesleyan has always put up a very good game against Orange, and as her team this year is particularly strong, the game is expected to be very close and exciting. The Orange team is rapidly getting into form, and promises to surpass the records of both the 1894 and 1895 teams. The men are heavy hitters, any are likely to make it very interesting for the visiting team's pitchers.

—The Oritani Field Club will cross bats with the Manhattan College team at Hackensack to-morrow afternoon. Oritani was the only team excepting the New-York which defeated Manhattan in '

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Don Quixote, &c.—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Trilby—8:15.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts 11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Too Much Johnson—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Marguerite—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	48	57	61
6 A. M.	48	56	61
9 A. M.	48	61	67
12 M.	45	58	65
3 P. M.	47	62	68
6 P. M.	48	60	67
9 P. M.	48	58	63
12 P. M.	46	57	61

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 64.13
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 60.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 48.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 59.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudy, followed by Fair and Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

STANDING ON HIS RECORD.

When the prominent and influential political friends of Mr. MCKINLEY are questioned about his attitude toward the currency issue, they reply that he "stands on his record" and assert that he "is for sound money." Mr. TELLER of Colorado and Mr. JONES of Nevada a'so say that they are for "sound money." Mr. HAHN, Ohio's member of the Republican National Committee and one of the managers of Mr. MCKINLEY's canvass, said last Monday: "There is no need for him [MCKINLEY] to commit himself any further in the matter, in view of his record." Gen. ALGER says: "Major MCKINLEY stands on his record." "His views are well known," says Senator SHERMAN; "he has always stood and voted against the free coinage of silver." Says Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS: "I have had no communication with him for twelve months, but I think I know that he is as strongly in favor of honest money as I am; and by that I mean the gold standard." To all questions relating to this subject Mr. MCKINLEY replies: "I have nothing to say."

What do these gentlemen mean when they speak of Mr. MCKINLEY's "record"? Is it not the record of his votes and of his utterances in Congress and in political speeches delivered elsewhere? Let us see what this record is, which he stands upon.

1. He voted, in November, 1877, for the motion of Mr. BLAND of Missouri to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the free coinage of the standard silver dollar.

2. In February, 1878, President HAYES vetoed the amended Bland bill, which provided for the coinage of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver per month into standard dollars. Mr. MCKINLEY voted to pass this bill over Mr. HAYES's veto.

3. In 1886, one of BLAND's free-coinage bills having been reported adversely, there was offered a substitute providing that the purchase and coinage of silver bullion should be suspended on July 1, 1889, unless concurrent action concerning silver should be taken by European nations and this country before that date. Mr. MCKINLEY voted against this substitute, in company with BLAND and his associates and in opposition to nearly all the representatives of both parties from New-England and the Middle States.

4. In 1888, as Chairman of the Republican National Convention's Committee on Platform, Mr. MCKINLEY reported a resolution "condemning the policy of the Democratic Administration [of Mr. CLEVELAND] in its efforts to demonetize silver," reference here being made to the President's recommendations concerning the Bullion Purchase and Coinage act.

5. In 1890, Mr. MCKINLEY being Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, there was passed the Silver Purchase law, the operation of which brought on the panic of 1893. Mr. MCKINLEY, by virtue of his position and also by reason of his efforts, was perhaps the most influential supporter of the bill in the House. He attacked Mr. CLEVELAND for having exerted his influence to prevent silver legislation and pointed out that the Republicans were about to pass a bill that would "take all the silver [product] practically of the United States and make it available for the uses of the people." He warmly supported the bill upon the ground that it would increase from $2,000,000 to $4,500,000 per month the quantity of silver purchased for currency purposes. "We cannot have free coinage now," said he, "except in the manner provided in the bill." He also said: "I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it. I would give it equal credit and value with gold. I would make no discrimination. I want the double standard."

6. In the following year, at Toledo, Mr. MCKINLEY publicly denounced Mr. CLEVELAND, saying that during his term he "was dishonoring one of our precious metals, discrediting silver, and enhancing the price of gold," and striving "to contract the circulating medium and demonetize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce, and therefore dear."

7. In September, 1894, at Findlay, Ohio, Mr. MCKINLEY complained that the Democratic Party in Congress had "given us no silver legislation whatever except to strike down the Sherman [Silver Purchase] law at its special session called for that purpose. The party that struck silver down," he continued, "and gave it the severest blow it ever had, cannot be relied upon to give that metal honorable treatment."

It was this record, we presume, that induced the Republican Convention in California, when adopting a platform calling for "the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," to "indorse" MCKINLEY in that platform and instruct its delegates to vote for him at St. Louis. It is to this record that "Mr. MCKINLEY's Colorado friends," as Mr. TELLER says, point when they ask that he shall be supported in that State. This is the record which, according to the published assertion of the Chairman of the Colorado Republican Committee, is set forth in a pamphlet prepared by the McKinley managers for use in Colorado. This is the record to which Mr. MCKINLEY clings, undisturbed by what The New-York Tribune calls "a grand all-round Dervish dance over his self-poised and self-respecting reticence," while his political friends assert that he is the champion of sound money.

FOR FREIGHT DISTRIBUTION.

The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Commission is considering a plan for a freight "approach" for the Hudson River Bridge, which, if carried out, will give the proposed structure its chief value to the commerce of this city. The only doubt as to the financial success of such a costly bridge arises from the supposition that it would only be used by railroads for their passenger traffic. Great as would be the convenience to the public of affording to all the railroads that now terminate on the New-Jersey side of the river the means of reaching a general station in the heart of the city with their passenger trains, the advantage would be trifling compared to what would accrue if freight trains could also cross the bridge and distribute their contents along the wharves of the North River water front. Let means be provided for that, and there would be no possible doubt of the financial results of the great bridge enterprise.

Precisely that is what the commission has long been considering, and plans are said to be under way for its accomplishment. They contemplate a freight approach or extension of the bridge, in the form of a steel viaduct structure, which would curve down toward the river until near the water front and run along the wharves to the Battery. It would afford the means of discharging the load of incoming trains at the steamship docks and at or near warehouses for local distribution, and of receiving consignments at convenient points for outgoing trains. Incidentally it would afford greatly needed facilities for the transfer of merchandise from point to point along the water front, and these might in time connect not only with all the railroads going west and south, but with those going north and east as well.

This feature of the bridge enterprise suggests vast possibilities of benefit to the commerce of this port and to the prosperity of the Greater New-York of the future. The situation of the present city, with its two long water fronts, and of the enlarged city, taking in both shores of the bay at the gateway of the continent, is one of unexampled commercial advantage. It has but one drawback, and that is the severing of the lines of direct land transportation from the South and West by the Hudson River, which necessitates a double transfer of freight, with consequent delay and cost in handling. To overcome this all that is needed is a bridge across the river which shall not merely accommodate passenger traffic, but shall close the gap between the railroads and the docks and warehouses of the city and provide for a transfer and distribution of freight as convenient and economical as it would be if we did not have a water front facing the continent as well as one looking toward the ocean. The bridge, serving the purpose now proposed, would retain all the advantage of New-York's natural situation and overcome the one drawback to its fullest development.

THE OPPOSITION TO McKINLEY.

The proclamations of Boss PLATT against MCKINLEY are beginning to wear a strong resemblance to the proclamations of the gentleman whom, without intending any disrespect to anybody, we may call Boss WEYLER against GOMEZ. In some respects the cases are not parallel at all. In others the parallel is deadly. Everybody understands, for example, that Boss WEYLER is retained by Spain, and that what he thinks about the insurrection in Cuba is not necessarily indicated by what he says about it for publication or allows to be promulgated. He has the advantage over Boss PLATT, within the limits of his Boss-ship, that nothing of which he disapproves is allowed to be published. Boss PLATT has not attained this enviable state.

The point in which the two Bosses resemble each other is that the enlightened public receives with incredulity whatever either of them may officially put forth. When WEYLER says that seventy Spaniards have killed seven hundred Cubans without the smell of fire on their own garments, the enlightened public experiences no emotion beyond a desire for some authentic information. Similarly when PLATT says that MCKINLEY is a very weak candidate for the Republican nomination, the intelligent reader understands that PLATT is bound to talk Morton, just as WEYLER is bound to talk Spanish. There would otherwise be no human sense of gratitude in the man. Gov. MORTON has done everything for him, and it would be a pity if he would not do what he could for Gov. MORTON.

Whatever, therefore, PLATT says against the candidacy of MCKINLEY, being said in the interest of MORTON, is subject to large deductions. The Boss is talking for his retainer. At the same time the Boss is liable to adduce facts and arguments of real validity against MCKINLEY, and it would be a mistake to allow these less than their proper weight because they have the misfortune to be adduced by PLATT. For this reason it is a mistake to complain of PLATT's exposure of MCKINLEY's record on the silver question. Whoever exposes it, it comes to the same thing—that MCKINLEY, wabbling and floundering with the bewilderment that is personal and congenital to him, has upon the whole wabbled more in the direction of a half-dollar dollar than of a dollar dollar. If PLATT and his literary bureau succeed in bringing out this point, they are to that extent public benefactors, whether or not their labors seem to inure to the benefit of the amiable Governor of this State, whose amiability has been so conspicuously exhibited toward the schemes of PLATT.

THEY ASK FOR MORE TARIFF.

"A notable shipment," said the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader a few days ago, "was made from Cleveland yesterday. At the docks at the foot of Case Avenue 600,000 pounds of nails were loaded on the fleet of the Cleveland Steel Canalboat Company. The nails are consigned to Yokohama, Japan." It is explained that the competition of German nail manufacturers was overcome by the company which made this shipment.

The price of nails to buyers in this country has been increased by 200 per cent. since May last, competition having been suppressed and the price pushed up from 85 cents to $2.55 per keg by a Trust combination called the Nail Pool. But while the people of this country are compelled to pay $2.55 per keg in carload lots at the mills, the combination sells nails to foreign buyers for $1 less per keg. Owing to this discrimination in favor of the foreigner, nails have recently been shipped to Germany and brought back and sold here at a good profit for less than the ring's domestic price. The competition of Europe in Japan is overcome by a similar discrimination, just as the Steel Rail Combination recently overcame the competition of England there by selling 10,000 tons of rails for $21.26 per ton while American buyers are forced to pay $28.

The nail makers neither deserve nor need any tariff protection whatever. This is proved by their own trade operations. But they are all for MCKINLEY, and expect that the Republican Party—which recently voted in Congress to increase their present tariff duty by 15 per cent.—will in due time make their tariff rate so high that they can force Americans to pay $4.50 per keg while they are selling to foreigners for $1.25.

ALL WILL DEPEND UPON THE COMMISSION.

By signing the Consolidation bill after the adjournment of the Legislature Gov. MORTON has taken upon himself the full responsibility for the character of the commission upon which will depend the fate of the legislation for carrying consolidation into effect. The kind of legislation to be proposed will, of course, depend upon the character of the commission, but upon the kind of legislation proposed will also depend the question whether it will ever be permitted to take effect and whether consolidation will be carried out or deferred, for this act of itself accomplishes nothing beyond the creation of the commission.

If men are appointed who accept the principle that municipal administration is public business, with which party politics should have nothing to do, and if they devise a system of administration with a view to securing the conduct of that business with the utmost efficiency and economy and without reference to any partisan advantage or effect, there is every reason to believe that it will meet with such acceptance and support from the public immediately concerned that the Legislature cannot do otherwise than adopt it.

If, on the other hand, party considerations and political purposes should enter into the selection of Commissioners, their proceedings would be embarrassed by differences of motives, and no agreement would be possible without concessions and compromises. Such concessions and compromises would produce unsatisfactory charter measures, which would beget antagonisms, and if there should be a lack of agreement even by compromise, there would be propositions and counter-propositions which would also produce division and conflict. The result in either case would be that measures would go to the next Legislature, not with general support and commendation, but with such differences of opinion in regard to them that the whole contest of consolidation would be renewed with a prospect of defeat or postponement. The measures to be submitted would need the support of public opinion without serious division, and certainly without any partisan division, in the community chiefly concerned, and they would need the favor of the local authorities in order to compel acceptance by the Legislature.

Which course this great undertaking will follow in the next year, whether to general favor and support and consequent success or to renewed conflicts and certain defeat, will depend upon the exclusion of politics from the commission in its make-up and in its action. Many comparisons have been made between the Municipal Government of New-York and that of European cities to the disadvantage of the former. The better results obtained abroad are mainly due to the accomplished fact of a separation of municipal administration from all considerations of politics which divide the citizens into parties upon issues that have no relation to city affairs. That separation is what we must aim at and attain before we can hope for satisfactory results, and that should be the purpose of the commission created to establish a system of government for the Greater New-York.

Intelligent party men should be convinced that this divorce of municipal government from politics will be as beneficial to politics as to municipal government. It will leave the people free to act upon their convictions with reference to legitimate party questions, uninfluenced by interests that have no relation to those questions. There will be no danger, on the one hand, of a sacrifice of city government to the exigencies of a party contest in the State or Nation, or, on the other hand, of a defeat of a party policy through irrelevant local complications. Our municipal elections are henceforth to be separate from general elections, and we want a commission that will devise a government for the Greater New-York with a view to completing the divorce of municipal administration from party politics.

"FAKE" HOTELS AND CLUBS.

It ought not to take long to suppress the tendency of saloon keepers under the new liquor law to parade as keepers of "hotels," or to maintain "clubs" on their premises for the purpose of dispensing drinks on Sunday. The penalties for violating the law are severe, and one of them is a forfeiture of the tax certificate and the right to obtain another within five years after conviction. We should have this law applied with all its rigor, and enforced strictly according to its intent, and not according to the intention of politicians, that the people may see just how they like it.

It will be easy enough to determine the difference between a real hotel that is entitled to sell liquor to its "guests" with their meals, and in their own rooms, on Sunday, and a "fake" hotel which does not in good faith conform with the requirements of the law, but makes a pretense of it for the mere purpose of evading the Sunday restriction. It will be equally easy to distinguish a genuine club which is not subject to the tax upon "trafficking in liquors," and a "fake" club whose sole purpose is to enable its members to traffic in liquor among themselves or with some saloon keeper, without submitting to legal requirements and restrictions. The authorities can put an end to these devices for evading the law by making a few examples of those who take the risk of resorting to them, but in the end it will depend upon the judgment of the court in each case, for the law has taken away "discretion" in the granting and revoking of licenses.

Notwithstanding that it has been claimed as the chief merit of this law, that there is no longer any discretion of this kind and that all persons applying for the privilege of liquor selling and paying the tax must be treated alike, our Special Deputy Commissioner, Mr. HILLIARD, has been talking as if it were for him to say whether "fake hotels" shall have what he persists in calling a "license," or not, and whether real clubs shall take out certificates or not. He has nothing to do with these matters. The law makes no distinction between hotels, saloons, and other places that sell "to be drunk on the premises," so far as the tax and tax certificates are concerned. The tax is paid by persons engaged in the liquor traffic and the certificates are issued to them, and if they make the application with the prescribed statements of facts, the Special Deputy has no discretion to grant or to refuse, unless the applicant comes within the class of "persons who shall not traffic in liquors."

So far as issuing certificates is concerned, the Deputy Commissioner and the special agents have nothing to do with the question whether an applicant keeps a hotel or is entitled to sell on Sunday or not, or whether any corporation or association makes any application or not. They have a right to see whether the law is violated and to make complaints to the District Attorney if they discover violations, such as selling without a tax certificate or selling on Sunday without a legal right to do so. It is only in their power to make investigations and complaints that they have anything to do with the hotel and club questions. They should remember that the discretion of deciding who shall and who shall not have the privilege of liquor selling has been abolished under the tax system. Those who sell without having obtained the privilege or who violate the requirements and restrictions under which it is granted can be dealt with afterward. That is all.

No newspaper circulating in refined families could undertake to reproduce the language in which Speaker REED would acknowledge the offer of a nomination for the Vice Presidency on the McKinley ticket. If Bumptiousness and Brains may be thus unequally and inversely yoked, the possible combinations would be limited only by the tolerance of the combined. AMASA THORNTON and BENJAMIN HARRISON, BLAIR—of New-Hampshire—and MORTON, TILLMAN and GEORGE F. HOAR, and QUAY and ALLISON may be suggested to the St. Louis Convention as candidates not less felicitously joined than MCKINLEY and REED.

The quick termination of the series of promenade concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House, where people could eat, drink, and smoke, while listening to good music played by ANTON SEIDL's orchestra, will surprise no one who is familiar with the musical history of New-York since THEODORE THOMAS conducted the fine band in the old Central Park Garden. In the middle seventies big, well-appointed music halls were undreamed of in New-York. The word "vaudeville" had not been imported and distorted, and the variety shows, though plentiful, were not of the sort to attract a gay crowd of sophisticated people. Moreover, tobacco and beer were not permitted except at a very few of the lowest class. There was, to be sure, a sort of musical awakening, in which the influence of Mr. THOMAS had been felt, but the Autumn and Winter months were not overcrowded with good music as they are now. So that the comparatively few who really appreciated RAFF's "Lenore" and "Im Walde" symphonies, ASGER HAMERICK's "Scandinavian Suite," the Brahms Hungarian dances, BEETHOVEN, and WAGNER, were not surfeited before Summer came, while the others helped to crowd the various backyards and sheds which formed the "garden," because the beer was good, and there were no roof gardens or well-ventilated music halls where they could hear "Ting-a-ling" or the coster songs of CHEVALIER, and see skirt dancing, mirror dancing, and living pictures. Things have changed now. The musical season in New-York is long and full, and in the hot weather there is plenty of light diversions. People have changed, too—perhaps not for the better, though that is doubtful. And almost every attempt to combine promenade concerts of good music with tobacco and beer in the last quarter century has failed disastrously.

Perhaps Prof. LANGLEY has solved at last the great problem that worried Icarus and Darius Green, and has invented a flying machine which will actually fly. The trial of his model "aerodrome" on the Potomac River seems to have been satisfying to Mr. BELL, the telephone inventor, and others. The model was a steel bird, roughly speaking, animated by steam, which flew swiftly in a spiral path until its power was exhausted, and then sank slowly and gracefully. Prof. LANGLEY explains that his machine is "a thousand times heavier, bulk for bulk, than the air which sustains it, as thin ice holds a swift skater." This does not seem to be a scientific explanation, but it will suffice until the new flying machine gets beyond the model state and becomes something better than a toy. Meanwhile, who wants to fly? Is it not a mistake of enthusiasts to suppose that mankind yearns for winged flight? Perhaps, in course of time, human beings might adapt themselves to the flying machine as they have to the bicycle, but there is surely nothing the world can wait for with more patience and less inconvenience than power to navigate the air.

POETIC JUSTICE IN PARIS.

A student in Paris, observing that the tradesmen of the Latin Quarter gave credit easily to the negroes, stained his face and hands black and gained the confidence of a tailor. That student is in jail to-day. It is by caprices of moral justice like this that the Sorbonne will make itself disliked.

Justice in Prince Euryale's case was not ethical. He was a negro, young, thin, lithe, with a King Charles head. He was the son of a Guadeloupe locksmith, and arrived in Paris without a cent and without any means of earning a cent. So he decided to make of himself a Prince.

He had the talent, which is racial, of intoxicating himself with songs, and the words "d'amour" came at the end of every phrase that he spoke like the "Aoi" refrain in the Chanson de Roland. It mattered not at all what the phrase was. He would say, for example: "How bright the day is—d'amour," or "Here comes my old friend d'Aquin—d'amour." The refrain had not the least connection with the sense of the idea expressed.

This was his only mania. He arrived in Paris perfectly acquainted with all the slangs and talking the purest and impurest language of Montmartre. He did not know the negro language, and he had never tried to speak it. But he understood at once that he had to fill this lacuna in his education, for how could Paris admit a foreign Prince in a man who talked like everybody, and even like Sarah Bernhardt? He went to the Opéra-Comique, where they were playing a comedietta wherein divers negroes talked the odd idiom that never existed outside of the Opéra-Comique stage. He learned that idiom at a sitting.

Paris was his! He went into the Palais Royal shops and bought red waistcoats, trousers made to be worn in the moon, and those tender-colored topcoats the sale of which stupefies the artist who made them. Euryale never showed the color of his money. He said, invincibly, "Moi Prince, [pronounced "Poince,"] Prince noir dans no pays," and gave, conceitedly, the address of the hotel where he lived. When the goods that he had bought were delivered in his room, ornamented with sunshades, flags in rags, cocoanuts, skulls, and counterfeit Arabic pistols, he gave no tips to the porters—he had no money—but Turkish candy or jujube paste which he had acquired gratuitously at some Sicilian shop. He favored them extraordinarily when he extended his hand to be kissed. He said that he was a Prince so persistently that his princedom became one of the admitted events.

A hotel keeper gave to him a beautiful room, a horrible Empire room, with Egyptian furniture in blue silk, embroidered with white, representing sphinxes and obelisks. He invited everybody to dine with him, and took care not to be at home when anybody called, but as perfection is not of this world, seven persons were in his parlor one afternoon whom he had invited to lunch. He was not disconcerted. He took them to the Café Anglais. There he ordered the costliest dishes, the most fabulous wines, and organized a raid on exotic fruits. When the bill came he added to it his visiting card, and sent both to the cashier. The cashier knew very well that Euryale was not a Prince, but she knew that in the interest of Parisian commerce it is indispensable that the legend of foreign Princes in Paris should retain its prestige. It is indispensable that one should not know ever if these fine gentlemen wearing boots too much varnished and waistcoats too velvety conquered Transylvania. Some of them do buy unsalable bric-à-brac, impossible costumes, and Constance wine worth $20 a bottle, and they must not be discouraged.

By virtue of this principle, Prince Euryale became universally accepted. He had a reserved seat at every public ceremony, and his name appeared in lists of financial directors. He died of hasty consumption, and the French Government paid for his funeral, which was sumptuous and worthy of an ideal principality. Institutions must be respected.

An Indian Doctor Studying Malaria.

From The London Times.

Three important observations are reported by Dr. Lawrie from Haidarabad, India, with reference to the microscopic examination of the blood in malaria:

(1.) One of his students, who has been getting fever every two or three months, has had his blood examined every day. Since the last attack Laveran's bodies were entirely absent from the blood until he again had fever and ague, and then the blood contained them in abundance.

(2.) The characteristic swarming movements of Laveran's bodies, already detected by Dr. Lawrie in normal leucocytes, have now been found in aseptic pus cells, and these are known to be also leucocytes. These facts prove that Laveran's bodies are the effect, not the cause, of malaria, and establish their close relationship to the white blood cells.

(3.) Dr. Lawrie has shown that aseptic pus swarms with the same small cells and granules found in the liver and spleen of frogs, in normal leucocytes, and in Laveran's bodies, and these are not micrococci. Cocci have automatic movements, but the granules and small cells of aseptic pus have only the swarming movements seen in leucocytes and Laveran's bodies, which movements are produced by intra and extra cellular circulation.

Mr. Labouchere Is Always Contrary.

From The London Truth.

A more silly proposal than to buy Lord Leighton's house, with all its contents, and to convert it into a shrine, never was made. I was a great admirer of Lord Leighton—perhaps more of the man than of the painter—but to buy his house is not to do him honor. If his drawings and his collections are worth purchasing and persons are ready to provide the money, by all means let them be bought. But then they ought to be removed to the British Museum, or to some other such centre. A still better plan would be for the town of Scarborough—where Lord Leighton was born, and where, if I remember rightly, a statue has been raised to him—to purchase them and to place them in some public receptacle for art treasures there.

Queer Poetry; Queerer Grammar.

From The London Chronicle.

O Cuckoo, that from yonder hill
Doth call—and call—and call,
I pray you sing a little low,
If you must sing at all.

You ghostlike bird that break the peace
Of April with your cry,
Not Spring you mean, for when you come
Then Spring is near to die.

To me you seem a midnight bird,
A voice of death and doom,
That in the palace of the Spring
Cries from some haunted room.

The vultures gnawing at my heart
Bring no such keen a pang—
Bird with that blossom in your voice,
As though a hawthorn sang.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

POINTS ABOUT CHAMPAGNE.

England Gets the Good Wine and Other People What Is Left.

Writing from Rheims to The London Standard, one of the great French champagne manufacturers has this to say in regard to recent vintages:

I send you the following facts, which, I think, will prove interesting to the public and to champagne drinkers generally. So many reports have been circulated during the last few months respecting the vintages of 1892 and 1893 that an authoritative statement may, I think, be appreciated.

Vintage 1889—These wines, when commanded prices at the vintage not known before, have kept their promise as to development of quality, and, now that the 1884 are scarce, are certainly the wines to drink. These wines possess delicacy and body, and, therefore, suit the English market. The 1889 vintage, being good, was principally reserved for England. The following vintages—1890 and 1891—were of a lighter style, and have been disposed of in other countries.

Vintage 1892—The characteristic of this vintage is that, with the exception of 1888, which produced a light and acid wine, it has been the smallest we have had in the champagne district since 1880; accordingly, prices paid for the grapes were very high, as in the latter vintage, and the result has been that the fine wines and cuvées of 1892 are only found in limited quantities. The 1892 are showing bouquet, delicacy, and body, and the development of the wines show that they have fully answered to the expectations as to their quality, which we entertained from the first.

Vintage 1893—After the scarceness of good wines in previous years, this vintage came as a relief to the champagne trade, both as regards quantity and quality, being nearly four times larger than that of 1892. The grapes were gathered during a hot and favorable temperature, and, owing to the fine weather, the mildew was quite absent from the vineyards. For these reasons, 1893 is an excellent vintage, and the good cuvées of the year are certain to improve with age. As to the body and character, this vintage comes near to those of 1874 and 1865, and we say with confidence that if the 1893 vintage keeps its promise, it will give much satisfaction to the consumer and the trade. If some cuvées are showing deficiencies, the reason is that the grapes suffered from the heat before being pressed, but the cuvées are many that highly maintain the reputation of the year.

Vintage 1894.—The bulk of the vintage amounted to about half of that of 1893, and its quality has been found indifferent and irregular, not good enough for the English market.

Vintage 1895.—The quantity of this year's vintage is still smaller than that in 1894. After a wet and cold Summer, an exceptional heat set in at the end of August and September, which not only cured most of the vineyards of the mildew, but gave the grapes, especially in some of the best crûs, a ripeness which is only found in good years. One must, however, be reticent in forming any opinion of the quality of this year's vintage, the wines being too young to form any authentic opinion.

It Was a Cheerful Funeral.

From The Paris Messenger.

Some months ago Mme. Miette came into a respectable sum of money. She took little heed for the morrow, and she was wont to declare that when her last penny came she would solve the difficulty by taking her own life.

With this end in view she purchased a gorgeous funeral robe and a highly ornamented and padded coffin, which she placed in her bedroom. She next sent for the leader of the local town band, and handed him over a fair sum of money on condition that he should head her funeral procession, and she furthermore drew up a programme of popular and joyous tunes to be played by his orchestra on that occasion.

A few days back, when only a franc or two of her little fortune remained, the widow, determined on ending all earthly troubles, bought some charcoal, shut herself up in her room, and was found dead next morning.

Punctually obedient to orders, the band appeared at the hour of the funeral and saluted the corpse with a gay hunting chorus. The funeral procession then moved off at a quick pace to the accompaniment of a lively march. Four times was the cortège pulled up en route for the cemetery, and at the last halt the band broke forth with the sprightliest dance music, like strains accompanying the lowering of the coffin into the grave.

Still at Work on the Stadion.

Athens Letter in The London Times.

The work of restoring the Stadion in marble has been resumed, and the temporary seats constructed for the Olympic games are being removed. It appears that M. Averoff is prepared to furnish the large sum requisite for complete restoration. The arena will be excavated, and it is expected that many valuable remnants of the ancient structure will be brought to light.

The excavations which are being carried out in Melos by the British School of Archæology have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Among these are a draped lifesize statue of a priest of Dionysus, of which the head and the left hand are missing, and a colossal statue, perhaps of Apollo, of which the head and limbs are missing, but a portion of the right leg and foot has been recovered. Four draped torsos of the Roman period have also been found, one probably being a statue of Agrippina. A Roman mosaic floor has been laid bare, and some thirty inscriptions have been discovered, most of them being in the peculiar Melian character.

Pleasing at Least by Contrast.

From The London Chronicle.

Col. North was a contrast to many of the nouveaux riches of our time. He was a simple, expansive, flamboyant millionaire, good-natured, open-handed, hugely pleased with himself and his good luck, and not disposed to abate an inch of his pretensions or to rub down a single angle of his rather crude personality to please anybody. For this he was to be respected.

Other rich men who wished to ingratiate themselves with the world which has had grandfathers have been known to study their valets and tailors, to stake a good deal on the turf, and for the rest to cultivate an expensive establishment and a strict reticence on business and ancestral matters. Col. North was stronger and more defiant on the subject of dollars than Silas Lapham was on paint. He enjoyed his power of scattering banknotes as undisguisedly as a Montana miner or a Texas cowboy. He was prouder of having made his way in the world than if he had had lineage of the oldest kind. And, what is more, he made society—or a considerable and by no means uninfluential section of it—accept him on his own terms.

Have "Edited" the "Stabat Mater."

From The London Truth.

The editing of the libretto of the "Stabat Mater" for performance at Lincoln is excused, in a letter that I have had from Dr. George Bennett, organist at the cathedral, on the ground that, as the performance is to take place in the cathedral, the work could not be performed without some alteration of the words, "as the text of the 'Stabat Mater' is at certain places opposed to the doctrine of the Church of England." Dr. Bennett goes on to say that the alterations are few in number, and have been made by the Dean of Lincoln.

In number they are few, but in significance they are most extensive, the effect being to deprive the second part of the cantata of the character of a prayer to the Virgin. If it is necessary to do this before the work could be performed in an English cathedral, then it seems to me that it would have been better to have chosen some composition which is not at variance with the doctrines of the Church of England.

Mme. Guilbert's Impressions.

From The London Chronicle.

Yvette Guilbert has confided to an interviewer a brief chapter of her experiences in America. Her visit was a flying one, and so her impressions are tersely and briefly put. Like most people who visit the Windy City, she is not complimentary to Chicago

MOVING TOWARD HAVANA

THE INSURGENT FORCES HAVE STARTED FOR THE CAPITAL.

Their Concentrated Armies Believed to Number Twenty Thousand Men—Commander-in-Chief Maximo Gomez Their Leader—Reported Victories Won by the Spanish Troops—Gen. Weyler's Invitation to the Peasants to Surrender.

HAVANA, May 14.—It is said that Maximo Gomez, the Commander in Chief of the insurgents, has ordered a concentration of the rebel forces. On Saturday last he encamped with José Maceo, Carillo, Serafino, and other leaders on the Campana Ranch, near San Juan de las Yeras. The combined forces are said to have then numbered about 10,000 men.

It is believed that they have started to march into the Province of Havana, and that they have been joined by other forces on the way, the whole body now numbering over 20,000 men. It is expected that they will reach the vicinity of Havana about the end of the month, when hot fighting is likely to take place.

Col. Frances reports leaving Mariel and marching in the direction of Hoyo Colorado, in the Province of Havana. Upon arriving at Banes, the insurgent enemy attacked the vanguard and rearguard of his column, but were repulsed, the Spanish troops using their artillery. The loss of the rebels is supposed to have been heavy. They left twelve dead on the field. The troops had fifteen wounded.

Another section of the same column, under Major Trujillo, captured a rebel camp near Hoyo Colorado, and won a complete victory over the insurgents. The troops attacked the rebels with machetes, and killed fifteen of them. The Spanish loss was two men wounded.

Col. Zurga has had engagements with a force of 2,000 rebels, under Carillo and Zayas, who were escorting the insurgent leader Gomez near Ciego, Romero, and Remedios, in the Santa Clara Province. The rebels were dispersed with considerable losses. The troops had one Lieutenant and nine soldiers wounded.

Captain General Weyler has issued instructions in reference to his recent edict, calling upon all peasants to seek refuge in the towns. Gen. Weyler is reported as saying that the concentration of peasants in the towns is not obligatory, but merely suggested for the benefit of the inhabitants themselves. He also says that he is willing to employ in the army all who shall surrender voluntarily. He will be an energetic enemy, he says, but generous to those who have repented.

It is announced on authority that the two Americans captured in Pinar Del Rio, as alleged fugitives from the filibuster Competitor, will not be tried by court-martial. Gen. Weyler ordered an investigation into their case prior to receiving any representations from Consul General Williams on their behalf.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that a resolution denouncing the treaties between Spain and the United States will shortly be introduced in the Cortes.

BRASS AND COPPER TIPPED BULLETS

The United States Has No Treaty Providing Against Them.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In regard to the statement published in New-York as to the alleged illegal use of brass and copper tipped bullets by Spanish troops in Cuba, it is ascertained that there is nothing in the Geneva treaty or any other like convention to which the United States is a party, preventing the use of brass or copper bullets in civilized warfare. The new United States navy bullet is copper-plated, to increase its penetrating power and destructiveness, and every United States man-of-war depends for offensive armament upon its great complement of highly explosive shells tipped with copper. Similar bullets are also the regulation in the army.

The Geneva Red Cross treaty relates wholly to the neutrality of those engaged in ameliorating the condition of the wounded and the care of prisoners, and does not restrict the use of the most destructive instruments human ingenuity can devise for disabling those engaged in war. The United States was not a party to the St. Petersburg declaration of 1868 against explosive bullets, and has taken the lead in making engines of war as destructive as possible. Copper-tipped bullets are used by nearly all civilized nations to-day, the object being to prevent the melting of the lead in the air under the tremendous velocity of modern projectiles.

THE TROOPERS WILL BE PAID.

To be Compensated for the Defense of Bulawayo.

LONDON, May 14.—The meeting of the troopers recently held at Bulawayo to censure Earl Grey, Administrator of the British South Africa Company, for refusing to promise that the company would compensate the troopers for time they were employed in the defense of the town against the rebellious Matabeles has had the effect of opening the company's eyes to the value of the services rendered by the troopers.

A dispatch from Bulawayo to the Central News says it has been officially announced that the company will fully compensate the troopers. This has had the effect of removing the disquiet among the people of the town arising from the threat of the troopers to no longer support the company against the Matabeles.

BRITISH VESTED RIGHTS INFRINGED

China's Cession to Russia at the Port of Che-Foo.

LONDON, May 14.—In response to a request for information in regard to the recent cession by China to the Russian Steam Navigation Company of a portion of the foreshore at Che-Foo which was claimed by an English company, Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that her Majesty's Minister at Pekin had sent a cable dispatch to the Government at London saying that a concession had been granted by China to a Russian firm at Che-Foo by which British vested rights were infringed.

Mr. Curzon added that the Minister's dispatch also said that he had informed the Chinese Government that it would be held answerable for all injury to British interests resulting from granting the concession.

The Woolwich Towed Off.

LONDON, May 14.—The British steamer Woolwich, from New-York April 5 for Red Sea ports, China, and Japan, previously reported ashore on Shabelkeer Reefs, near Jiddah, in the Red Sea, has been towed off, after having been lightened by the removal of 300 tons of her cargo. The only damage she sustained was a slight leak in her fore tank.

Armenians Arrested in Turkey.

BERLIN, May 14.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which says that, owing to the Sultan's fear that he will be assassinated, as was the Shah of Persia, 200 Armenians have been arrested in the city during the last few days. It is credibly stated that the prisoners have been cruelly tortured.

American Bonds in London.

LONDON, May 14.—Bids for the Massachusetts four-million-dollar 3½ per cent. gold loan, the issue price of which was 113, were closed to-day. The bonds were largely oversubscribed. The New-York City $4,039,000 gold bonds, yielding 3 per cent. at the present rate of exchange, just barely sold.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—Yung Yu, Chinese Minister to the United States and Peru, sailed from Colon, Colombia, for New-York, on the steamer Advance, yesterday. He is on his way from Lima to Washington.

—A dispatch from Trieste says that 134 fugitives from Alexandria, Egypt, have arrived there. They say that the cholera is very severe in Alexandria.

LOST JEWELRY WORTH $20,000.

E. C. Akers Causes J. H. Rydell's Arrest—Other Diamond Thefts.

Four prisoners were arraigned in the police courts yesterday charged with stealing diamonds or being concerned in the thefts.

Eugene C. Akers, a confectioner at 273 Sixth Avenue, who has a passion for collecting diamonds, reported to the police on Tuesday that he had been robbed Monday night of jewelry worth $20,000, and, on suspicion, John H. Rydell was arrested on Wednesday.

Rydell is an adopted son of Aker's parents. He had been employed by the confectioner, but was recently discharged because he was suspected of stealing small articles from the store. Before his discharge he slept in the store, making his entry to the place late at night through a rear window. As the thief or thieves had entered the place through the rear window, and because Akers suspected Rydell, the arrest was made. Rydell denied all knowledge of the theft, but was remanded in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. None of the stolen property was found in his room, in Eighteenth Street near Seventh Avenue, where he and a blind man had rented a room.

The stolen property included jewelry set with over eighty diamonds, a number of unset diamonds and several gold rings, watches, pins, and studs. The jewelry was taken from a tin box which was kept in a safe, the combination lock of which had been repaired just before the robbery.

John Thompson of 12 Downing Street, a negro, eighteen years old, was a trusted messenger for Simons Brothers & Co., jewelers at 19 Maiden Lane, until yesterday, when he admitted that he had stolen eight diamonds, valued at $1,300. He returned the diamonds, and was held in the Centre Street Court in $1,000 bail for trial.

Frank Pollatschek of 223 East Seventy-first Street, a dealer in diamonds and jewelry, failed in business some time ago because of the alleged peculations of Charles Querin, one of his agents, who is said to have disappeared with diamond jewelry valued at $18,000. Mr. Pollatschek traced Querin to Montreal, but there lost track of him. After spending $2,000 in search for Querin, Mr. Pollatschek employed private detectives on April 7.

One of the detectives made the acquaintance of Mrs. Querin, who lives at 332 East Seventy-third Street. When in a confiding mood she said her husband and John Reinhart had pawned most of the jewelry. She gave the detective 140 pawn tickets, and asked him to dispose of them and divide the proceeds with her.

The result of this confidence was the arrest of Mrs. Querin and Reinhart, who were held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury. Reinhart had several pawn tickets for jewelry belonging to Mr. Pollatschek.

CHAMBERLAIN ANSWERS KRUEGER.

Reply to the Dispatch Sent to Sir Hercules Robinson.

LONDON, May 14.—Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has sent a dispatch to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner in South Africa, with reference to the message recently received by Governor Robinson from Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State of the Transvaal, in which the doctor noted the partiality shown by Great Britain toward the Directors of the British South Africa Company, and also with reference to President Krüger's expressed wish that he had been personally present in the House of Commons to refute the statements of Mr. Chamberlain in the debate on the colonial estimates.

In his dispatch Mr. Chamberlain says he is of the opinion that President Krüger has been misled by reading a summarized report of the debate. He deprecates the formation of premature judgments based on such reports. He denies that Great Britain champions the Directors, and announces that an inquiry will be made into the affairs of the company, until which time the Government cannot decide anything concerning the company's future.

Mr. Chamberlain adds that the Government does not see how the exercise of clemency in the case of the convicted members of the Reform Committee is or ought to be dependent upon the language of unspecified persons who are supposed to defend the raid into the Transvaal.

He expresses his confidence that President Krüger will not take any such language into account, and concludes by expressing his sympathy for Mme. Krüger in her illness.

NO REPORT ON PALISADES BILL.

A Possibility that Adverse Action May Be Taken at This Session.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs has done nothing with the Palisades Park bill, and does not seem likely to report it, either favorably or adversely.

Mr. Bishop, the Chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the measure, says that the representative of the New-York and New-Jersey joint commission has asked that it be not reported adversely, and the owners of the tract ask that an adverse report shall be made, so as to assure the repeal of the power of cession granted by New-York and New-Jersey. So long as this hangs over the property, the owners will not improve and cannot sell their lands. Until an adverse report is made, they urge, the delusive hope of a National appropriation will be held out. From the present committee it is not at all likely that a favorable report can be procured.

It is the opinion of members of the Military Affairs Committee that a favorable report, if made, would be rejected in the House, as an appropriation for such a purpose would be opposed on both sides of the chamber. Senator Sewell already has been quoted as holding the opinion that the bill cannot and ought not to pass.

If the sub-committee of the House becomes sufficiently impressed with the idea that neglect of the bill will prove to be an embarrassment to the owners of the Palisade tract, it may settle the question of Federal occupation by making a report unqualifiedly condemning the proposition as one unwise for the United States to adopt.

Diplomas for Trained Nurses.

The hall of the Presbyterian Hospital was crowded last evening, the occasion being the presentation of diplomas to the graduates of the Training School for Nurses of that institution. Proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. E. B. Coe, D. D., after which the nurses were addressed by Dr. W. Gilman Thompson of the Training School. William F. Havemeyer then presented the diplomas. The graduates are Mrs. Lottie Searle Jones, Miss Sophie Edwards Spencer, Miss Frances Agnes White, Miss Charlotte Emma Gerow, Miss Emmeline Black Hughes, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, Miss Anne Dravo Van Kirk, Miss Ethel May Read, Miss Bertha Frederica Warman, Miss Lilias Fraser Savage, Miss Grace Wiltsie, Miss Beatrice Landon Goodrich, Miss Elizabeth Fehrmann, Miss Helen Sill, Miss Kate Linden Rippard, Miss Mary Georgiana Bates, Miss Julia Christina Grant, Miss Joan Robertson, and Miss A. Gertrude Odell.

He Is George Jay Gould, Jr.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 14.—The third son and fifth child of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould was christened at noon to-day in All Saints' Memorial Church, in this village, by the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, the rector of the church. The boy received his father's name, George Jay, and had for his godmother Lady Delaware, in England, and for godfathers Howard Gould and Dwight M. Harris. The standing proxy for Lady Delaware was Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. Gould's cousin, while George J. Gould stood proxy for his brother, who is absent in Europe. Mrs. Gould entertained the christening party at luncheon at Hill Top after the services.

His Distinguishing Characteristic.

From The Pittsburg Bulletin.

Teacher (in natural history)—Tommy, where is the hippopotamus to be found?

Tommy—Africa.

Teacher—What is the chief characteristic of this wonderful animal?

Tommy (who has seen the circus pictures)—He ailers has his mouth wide open.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Indra, (Br.,) Capt. Horrsfall, from New-York, arr at Cape Town May 10.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Fallodon Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New-York for Cape Town, &c., arr. at St. Vincent yesterday.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, May 12, with mdse and passengers, to G. M. Sorrel.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.—Light breeze, west, cloudy and foggy.

TWO BISHOPS RETIRED

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Fruitless Effort to Retain Bishops Bowman and Foster on the Rolls—Many Earnest Words Spoken to Save Their Offices—A Decision to Elect Two New Bishops This Morning—A Long and Serious Discussion.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day considered the matter of Bishops which was brought up in the reports of the Committee on Episcopacy. The first report, presented by Dr. Buckley, declared that, in the judgment of the committee, Bishops Bowman and Foster were non-effective and should be dropped from the General Conference.

A most impressive scene followed the reading of the report. Bishop Foster arose, and amid almost breathless silence said that he wished to relieve the conference from any delicacy in acting as its judgment dictated. He asked permission to retire. Bishop Bowman also asked to be retired, "as I have just learned," he said, "that I am non-effective."

Bishop George H. Bridgman offered a substitute which provided that Bishop Bowman and Bishop Foster be not retired, and that the Board of Bishops be asked to give them light work. Dr. Bridgman said that the report of the committee was unkind. "Who are these men that Dr. Buckley and his committee propose to say to the Church, to brother Churches, and to the world that they are non-effective? They are those who have done most for Methodism," he said. The majority report would be exceedingly hurtful to the Church.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. C. Sawyer of Troy said that he hoped the substitute would be adopted. The adoption of the committee report would be a needless humiliation to these beloved Bishops, who have done so much for the Church. The only excuse that can be offered for their retirement is one of expense, and in view of the great wealth of the Methodist Church, it counts for nothing.

The Rev. Dr. James F. Chaffee of Minnesota said that unless the conference wanted to be confronted with propositions of this kind to limit the terms of Bishops, it must pass something along this line. "This is no place for sentiment," he said. "We must act according to our convictions and retire these men, painful as it may be."

The discussion of the report was the feature of the conference up to this time, and all who participated in the discussion spoke in an earnest manner.

The Rev. Dr. Lanahan of Baltimore said: "I think, Sir, that the proceedings of this Episcopal committee have been unparalleled in the history of the Church. For the honor of the Church I hope it may never occur again. This committee has been in secret session. It was a meeting for execution. I think that one of the dangers of our Church to-day is in keeping secret what ought to be published. What was to be said about these great men? Have they been guilty of any impropriety? The committee said in presence of visitors that they wished to say things that should not be made public. I will ask the Chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy to say whether it is so or not."

Dr. Buckley arose, and, in a very agitated manner, said that he declined to be questioned, but that he would reply to the most singular address at its close. The previous question was ordered.

Dr. Buckley was given permission to reply to Dr. Lanahan. He said: "Our report was voted for by all of our committee of 130 save 5 members. These brethren, if they are not retired, are official residents of the great Episcopal cities. We called those secret meetings that we might question these beloved Bishops when surrounded by ever-thirsty reporters and persons totally incompetent to judge the great principles of Methodism. In the interest of the Episcopal Board I beseech you to adopt the majority report."

The substitute was tabled, and the report retiring Bishops Bowman and Foster was adopted.

Dr. Buckley read Report No. 2 from the Committee on Episcopacy. It said that in selection of Bishops there should be no discrimination on account of race, and that the time has now come to elect a Bishop of African descent. The report was adopted.

Dr. Buckley read Report No. 3 from the Committee on Episcopacy, which declared that there should be three more Bishops elected.

The Rev. John C. Walsh of Kentucky moved to amend the report by adding another Bishop, providing one of those selected is a colored man. Dr. Little moved as a substitute that the number of Bishops to be elected be two. Dr. Bristol of Chicago moved to amend by declaring that there should be no more Bishops elected. He said that the Bishops had little work to do. "It is the ambition of men who would be Bishops," he said he, "that this report is to be credited. They have already figured out when these noble men are to die, and are now figuring on how they can get their places. I hope this conference will smother this ambition, that we may have more money for necessary purposes."

The previous question was ordered. Dr. Buckley was given the floor and said: "Most of the Bishops are old, and are liable to die or become incompetent at any time. Therefore, I hope that you will add at least two Bishops to the board."

The report was amended by making the number of Bishops to be elected two instead of three. The report was then accepted. The two new Bishops will be elected at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Mrs. Daniel P. Woodbury.

Mrs. Daniel P. Woodbury died at Middlesborough, Ky., May 10, the result of an accident which occurred April 17, having been thrown from her carriage. Mrs. Woodbury was the daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Childs of the United States Army, a hero of the Mexican war, who also participated in the Indian wars in Florida. Her husband, Gen. Woodbury, was a prominent officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, having had command of the pontoon department of the Army of the Potomac. For repeated acts of bravery he was promoted from a Captainey to the rank of Brevet Major General, and died in command of the Department of the Gulf in 1864.

Mrs. Woodbury formerly lived in this city, where she was identified with the State charities. She was also one of the founders of the school for trained nurses at Bellevue Hospital. As a member of Miss Jay's band of missionaries she for many years visited the prisoners at the Tombs. Mrs. Woodbury has been for several years a resident of Kentucky, where she continued her charitable work as a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Obituary Notes.

—Orrin H. Greenleaf died yesterday at Springfield, Mass., aged seventy-three. He went from Seneca Falls, N. Y., to Springfield in 1845; in 1853 built a paper mill at Huntington, and in 1865 secured control of the Holyoke Paper Company, of which he was President to the time of his death. He gave sixty acres of land to Springfield for a park, and made liberal donations to educational and religious institutions.

—Col. Samuel Staats Taylor died yesterday at Cairo, Ill. Col. Taylor was the oldest alumnus of Rutgers College. He was graduated in 1829. He was born in New-Brunswick, N. J., in 1811. After being graduated from Rutgers he went to Philadelphia, where he married. He then moved to Illinois.

—Gardner Morse, identified with the business interests of New-Haven, Conn., for more than sixty years, died yesterday. He was born in Marlborough, Mass., in 1809. He was Colonel of the Second Regiment in 1836, and held a number of local offices at different times.

—Hapgood Wright, a retired shoe dealer, who had been in business for fifty consecutive years in Lowell, Mass., died yesterday, aged eighty-five. He had been a member of the City Council and Legislature for several terms.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.

—1:55 A. M.—235 West Fifty-fourth Street; John Downey; damage, $700.

—3:50 A. M.—562 First Avenue; A. L. & A. G. Kaufman; damage, $10.

—12:15 P. M.—312 East Houston Street; Marcus Klein; damage trifling.

—2:45 P. M.—11 East Fifty-seventh Street; J. B. Reynolds; damage, $200.

—3:50 P. M.—213 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Leon G. Lippman; damage, $25.

—4 P. M.—26 South William Street; V. Boegler; liquors; damage trifling.

—4:25 P. M.—97 Oliver Street; Angelo de Laco; damage trifling.

NEW CHURCH FOR MOUNT VERNON.

Bishop Potter Lays a Cornerstone for Protestant Episcopalians.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 14.—The cornerstone of the new Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Park and Sidney Avenues, Chester Hill, was laid this afternoon by Bishop Henry C. Potter. He was assisted by the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, rector of the church, and members of the clergy of Westchester County.

Among those present were Archdeacon Van Kleeck of Grace Church, White Plains; the Venerable Archdeacon Kirkby of Christ Church, Rye; the Rev. Dr. C. W. Bolton of the Church of the Redeemer, Pelhamville; the Rev. J. W. Burkmaster of St. John's Church, Tuckahoe; the Rev. William Wiley, the Rev. George H. H. Butler, the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallony of the Churchman, and the Rev. S. T. Graham, rector of Trinity Church, this city.

In the cornerstone were locked church documents, the New-York and Mount Vernon daily newspapers, United States coins, and a photograph of Bishop Potter.

The Church of the Ascension was founded in 1890. There were forty communicants. There are now over 300 communicants. The parish is out of debt. Much of the success of the Church of the Ascension has been due to the perseverance and ability of the rector, the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, who has had charge of the congregation since it was organized. The original church edifice, though enlarged twice, became entirely inadequate, and it was necessary to erect a large building to accommodate the congregation. The old church will be used as a chapel and parish house.

The new church will seat 600 persons. The architecture is Gothic. A high lantern steeple will be a special feature. Beside the church, a handsome rectory will be constructed. The cost of church and rectory will be $40,000.

The Rev. F. M. S. Taylor was born in Erie, Penn. He has occupied pastorates in Pittsburg and Rondout, N. Y., and was Dean of the cathedral at Indianapolis, and afterward Archdeacon of the diocese of Springfield, Ill.

Bishop Potter came to Mount Vernon this afternoon from New-Rochelle, where he confirmed a class of twenty-five persons in Trinity Church. He was accompanied by Mrs. Potter. The Bishop and Mrs. Potter took luncheon at noon at the home of Howard N. Potter, Davenport's Neck.

DEAD BETWEEN FENCE PICKETS.

R. H. Dolan's Mysterious End—Wife and Mother-in-Law Prisoners.

Robert H. Dolan, a photographer who lived on Railroad Avenue, near Baker Avenue, Wakefield, in the recently annexed district, was found dead yesterday with his head wedged between two pickets of the wooden fence in front of his home.

It was though at first that Dolan had been murdered, and his wife and mother-in-law and William Haddock, the persons last seen in the man's company, were arrested, pending a more thorough inquiry. The police, as far as they have gone in the matter, believe that the man's death was either due to an accident or was a suicide.

Dolan lived with his wife, Sarah, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Hynes. The three went out carriage riding yesterday, accompanied by a male friend. It appears that they were riding around the greater part of the day, and did not neglect to stop at various drinking places for refreshments.

They returned home about 7 o'clock in the evening. Dolan is said to have been under the influence of liquor, and the others in the party were not sober. After remaining in the house a short time, Dolan got $230 from his wife, for what purpose is not known, except that the money for the carriage was to come out of it. Dolan went away with the carriage, and, as far as the police can learn, he was not seen again last night.

The three prisoners were arraigned in the Morrisania Court and were held until to-day for examination.

ARRESTED FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Man and Wife Arraigned—Number of Spurious Quarters Seized.

Lorenzo Selmo and his wife, Mary, Italians, living in East Twelfth Street, were arrested Wednesday by Secret Service agents charged with having passed a number of counterfeit quarter dollars. In the apartments of the couple were found a complete coining apparatus for the manufacture of quarters, together with a number of newly made counterfeit pieces.

The Selmos were in the counterfeiting business as far back as 1887, when they were arrested in New-Haven, Conn., for making and passing spurious coin. They were convicted, and served a term of imprisonment. They came to this city after their release, and for a time were lost sight of by the Government officers, but the description of the woman given by recently victimized storekeepers put the Secret Service agents on the scent.

Mr. and Mrs. Selmo were arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday and were held in $5,000 bail each for examination. Selmo said he did not see why his wife should go to jail, as she had only spent money which he had given to her, and knew nothing about any counterfeiting, but she went to jail, nevertheless.

Fear Is Soon Forgotten.

From The London News.

The readiness with which the lessons of a serious catastrophe pass out of the public memory is well illustrated in the case of the Snowdon Mountain Railway. Only on Easter Monday everybody was wondering at, and thanking providence for, the narrow escape from a terrible fate of the first company of passengers who made the ascent, and moralizers were busy discussing the perils of mountain locomotion and the probable effects of the disaster upon the financial prospects of the line. But within a few hours after the accident a crowd of tourists applied to be allowed to make the ascent in the remaining train, and applications and inquiries as to the reopening of the line are said to have been coming in ever since.

The exact date has not yet been decided upon, but the line will probably be reopened for traffic on Whit Monday. In the meanwhile—though the Swiss engineers persist in saying that the engine and rack were equal to any to be found in Switzerland, where a similar accident has not occurred during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the Rigi line was built—Sir Douglas Fox, Sir Benjamin Baker, and other experts are considering methods for making impossible a repetition of Easter Monday's mishap. Already about forty trains laden with ballast and goods have performed the up and down journey in perfect safety, and precautions have been adopted to meet every conceivable contingency.

No further light has been thrown upon the cause of the first accident, which arose through the engine "jumping" the rack, and the subsidence theory, inconclusive as it is admitted to be, remains the only one that the experts can suggest.

Witnesses Who See Through Glass.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

"It is curious," says a Maine lawyer, "how prevalent the notion is that a person cannot testify as a witness in court to anything seen through glass. 'What would you do with all the folks that wear spectacles, and see everything through glass?' asked a Maine Judge not long ago, referring to this notion. If the glass through which an action or event was seen was wavy, so as to distort the appearance of objects, that fact might nowadays raise a doubt as to the reliability of the evidence, but could not exclude it. The prevailing action doubtless had its rise in very ancient days, when all the glass in use for windows was very much warped and blurred. Such glass may be seen, a single pane of it, in the office of the little hotel in Cambridge village, framed and kept as a relic. Where such material was in use, it is little wonder that a witness was prevented from testifying as to what he saw through it. It was in common use in England at the time of the settlement of New-England, and naturally in the early homes of this continent it was the best that could be had. But such a rule where modern glass is in common use would be nonsense."

Black Diamond Express.

Handsomest trains in the world. Beginning May 18, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast limited train service between New-York and Buffalo. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M. Service and equipment strictly first class. Meals à la carte. Baggage checked to and from hotels and residences. Take Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry.—Adv.

M'KINLEY AND A FUSION

Continued from Page 1.

may not crowd out the colored delegates in districts where colored Republicans are in the majority."

Politicians here scent some other purpose in the conference. Their theory is that the anti-McKinley managers arranged it as a means to mass a certain number of colored delegates against McKinley. The conference was certainly an unusual political move.

C. Winston Edwards and Magnus L. Robinson were prominent figures about the meeting. J. H. Jones was Chairman and William Tate Secretary. The idea seemed to be to get all the colored delegates banded together, with what genuine purpose may be best developed at St. Louis.

Resolutions were passed, one petitioning the negroes to unite in the South, "as the 'Lily Whites' are their worst enemies." C. Winston Edwards of Virginia made a speech during which he said that the Republican Party should come back to first principles—human rights. The negro did much, he claimed, to save the Union, and certainly saved the Republican Party.

Magnus L. Robinson, editor of The Leader, a colored Republican paper, made a speech in favor of the colored delegations being solid at the National Convention. He said the Republican Party of the South was made up by a great majority of colored men, "and they are the most modest people on earth," he added.

"The colored people want a new leader," said he, "our only leader, Fred Douglass, being dead. There is no living negro who can fill Douglass's place. The truest and nearest leaders of the race are the negro editors.

"Every colored man who gets into Congress by chance is not entitled to be called the leader of the negro race. Congress has Tillman and his 'pitchfork,' Call, and other extremists, but their being in Congress does not make them the leaders of the white race. We want a President who will listen to the young Republicans, and not a few colored ex-Governmental beneficiaries."

MAGEE TALKS OF McKINLEY.

Criticises the Course Pursued by Platt and Quay.

PITTSBURG, May 14.—C. L. Magee, who is a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Pittsburg district, returned to-day from New-York, where he has been several days looking over the political situation. Asked about the talk being indulged in at the metropolis concerning McKinley's attitude on the currency question, Mr. Magee said:

"The anxiety displayed by Messrs. Quay and Platt as to Major McKinley's position on the money question is rather amusing, considering that whatever record Major McKinley has made on that question was made in Congress previous to 1892. Yet in that same year—1892—McKinley's money record was so good that Mr. Quay cast his individual vote for him for President in the Republican National Convention. Major McKinley's record on the money question is as sound as Sherman's, and nobody questions Sherman's.

"Another point—Benjamin Harrison has an ideal sound-money record. Yet this did not prevent Mr. Quay, Mr. Platt, and the other conspirators of their school from attempting to defeat the nomination of Harrison in 1892, just as they are now seeking to defeat the nomination of McKinley. Their efforts were not effective then and will not be this year. There is not the slightest danger that McKinley, as President, will be different from McKinley as Congressman or McKinley as Governor of Ohio, in both of which positions he has been the soundest kind of a sound-money man. To question McKinley's soundness on money is as absurd as to question his soundness on the tariff."

PUT OUT THE MORTON MEN.

They Had Interrupted Speakers at a McKinley Mass Meeting.

A McKinley mass meeting was held last night at Columbus Hall, 120 West Sixtieth Street. T. C. Campbell presided. About 200 persons were present. A couple of Morton men who interrupted the speakers by declaring their preference were ejected by the police.

Henry C. Robinson talked on the money question. "Neither Morton nor Quay will give his individual opinion on the coinage question," he said. "They prefer the diplomatic position of standing upon the platform of their party regarding the currency question, and yet McKinley is criticized because he will not talk on the subject. It is not the currency question that troubles the country to-day, it is the tariff question."

T. C. Campbell declared that the clamor throughout the country was not for the man but for the cause of McKinley. He scored Mr. Platt for his attack on McKinley, and declared that the ex-Senator had defeated Blaine, and that neither Morton nor Quay could be the Republican nominee because the people knew he would be the tool of the arch enemy of the Republican Party, Thomas C. Platt.

DELAWARE PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Want the Tariff Question Taken Out of Partisan Politics.

DOVER, Del., May 14.—The Delaware Prohibitionists held their State Convention today and named delegates to the National Convention of their party, to be held at Pittsburg on May 27. They adopted a platform, in which they say:

We advocate the entire elimination of the tariff question from partisan politics, and its reference to a non-partisan commission, which, under proper regulations by Congress, shall adjust the schedules to the changing conditions of trade, thus freeing the whole subject from political bargaining and commercial distrust, and giving greater permanency to the system, greatly to the benefit of the farmer and mechanic, as well as the manufacturer and all classes of society.

With all progressive nations we believe that gold should be the standard of value for our monetary system; but we also believe that silver and National bank notes should be used as mediums of exchange, and recognized as equal in value to gold in payments of all obligations, National as well as private debts included.

The platform makes the usual declaration of prohibition principles, declares for the purity of the ballot, and protests against money obtained from liquor licenses being used for school purposes.

THE HERRICK FACTION WINS.

Will Have a Small Majority in the Albany Committee.

ALBANY, May 14.—The city Democrats elected General Committeemen in the districts evenly numbered to-day. The odd-numbered districts elected last Spring, the result at that time being that the regular organization carried a majority of the districts.

Primaries were held to-day in twenty-nine districts. In eight the Bowe-Rooney wing put up contests, winning in six. The excitement ran so high that in John Bowe's district, in the Third Ward, and in one district in the Fifth Ward, the opposing forces came to blows.

In Norton Chase's district, in the Thirteenth Ward, the liveliest scenes were enacted, but Mr. Chase won by eighteen votes. The Rooney men insisted upon challenging all voters who presented themselves. When the polls were closed they set up the claim of fraud, and threaten to carry the case into the courts.

The result of the day's contests gives the Herrick organization a majority of six in the committee, whose aggregate number is seventy.

Wisconsin Prohibition Ticket.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 14.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day declared against the appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes and demanded that silver be restored to its position prior to 1873. The following ticket was nominated by acclamation: Governor—Major J. H. Berkey of Monroe; Lieutenant Governor—The Rev. E. Leath of Racine; Secretary of State—E. M. Knowlton of Mauston; Treasurer—Lorenzo Crandall of Hudson; Attorney General—A. E. Didon of Ashland.

McKinley Will Have Wyoming.

SHERIDAN, Wyoming, May 14.—The Wyoming Republican Convention met here to-day to elect six delegates to represent the State at St. Louis. After organizing the convention adjourned till to-morrow. The sentiment is overwhelmingly for McKinley, and the Wyoming delegation will be instructed for him. The platform will declare for protection and bimetallism.

Horace Porter for Vice President.

It is not usual for Wall Street brokers to introduce political suggestions in their financial circulars, but George Rutledge Gibson of the firm of Watson & Gibson is an original spirit. In his circular of yesterday he vigorously booms Gen. Horace Porter for the Republican nomination for Vice President. He says: "Gen. Porter is the President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, into which organization he has infused new enthusiasm and vigor. He was graduated at our great Military Academy at West Point, and went through the war with credit to himself, and much of the time in close companionship with Gen. Grant, who liked him so much that he made Porter his confidential aide and military secretary during Grant's first term. No man preserves the memories and associations of the war with more ardor than Gen. Porter. As Commander of numerous great war societies, and as an accomplished orator on all patriotic occasions, he keeps alive and cultivates in others a love of our country and its institutions. No other man has done more to stir the American spirit and keep it keyed up to a proper pitch than Gen. Horace Porter. He is a sound-money man and a successful business man."

California Prohibition Ticket.

STOCKTON, Cal., May 14.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day nominated Chauncey H. Dunn for United States Senator, and J. E. McComas for Lieutenant Governor. The platform declares for the usual prohibition principles, favors the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, woman suffrage, and election of the President and Vice President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and declares against the refunding of the Pacific Railway indebtedness.

Organized a McKinley League.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, whose headquarters are at 146 East Fifty-ninth Street, organized a McKinley League last night, with 150 members and 65 additional members from the junior branch of the club.

Washington Republicans.

EVERETT, Washington, May 14.—The Republican State Convention probably will instruct its delegates to the National Convention to vote for McKinley for President. The convention met here this morning and is still in session.

Carlisle Buttons.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Buttons with a miniature picture of Secretary Carlisle upon them and bearing the sentiment, "For President, John G. Carlisle," have appeared here, and are being worn conspicuously by Kentuckians.

QUEER IDEA OF FAMILY HONOR.

A Father Strangles a Son Who Was Not a Credit to His Parents.

Paris Dispatch in The London Standard.

The murder of a young man of seventeen years, named Eugène Vasseur, on the Plain of Graville, near Vincennes, is creating a great sensation in Paris, though, when it was committed a few days ago, it was regarded as a commonplace crime.

It was supposed that young Vasseur, who did not enjoy a good reputation, had been killed in a fight with some of his worthless companions; but it has now been discovered that it was his own father, a well-to-do tradesman, who murdered his son because he was "determined to prevent his throwing discredit on his honorable family." M. Vasseur, Sr., not only confessed his crime, but, in spite of the warders placed to watch him, succeeded in committing suicide.

The author of this crime was denounced by M. Boucher, one of his friends, and an accomplice. Boucher and his wife, who had been arrested on suspicion, because they were known to have been in young Vasseur's company shortly before he was killed, and because M. Boucher had a wound on his hand, which he said was a bite by a dog, were pressed with questions till at last Mme. Boucher denounced her husband as having aided in the murder.

Her husband then made a full confession. Being in want of 3,000f. to pay debts in connection with his milk and butter shop, he had asked M. Vasseur to lend him the money. Thereupon, M. Vasseur declared that he would give him the 3,000f. if he would aid him in administering chastisement on his good-for-nothing son. Boucher accepted the bargain and decoyed young Vasseur to the spot on the Gravelle Plain where his father was awaiting him, hidden in a shrubbery.

Boucher and young Vasseur had no sooner arrived than Vasseur, Sr., rushed on his son and attempted to strangle him. As the young man shouted for help Boucher tried to close his mouth and was severely bitten in the hand. Boucher then ran away, and the crime was accomplished by Vasseur, Sr., who, after strangling his son with his hands, tied a rope round his neck, so as to make it appear as if he had been hanged.

Vasseur, Sr., was only arrested after Boucher's confession, but he succeeded during the night in jumping out of the unbarred window of the room in which he was kept a prisoner. His skull was fractured by the fall, and he died in the hospital the next day.

Gifts of Gold to an Advent Elder.

From The Boston Traveler, May 7.

The Advent Church, on Heard Street, was last evening the scene of a novel and happy event. Several Advent ministers were there,

WHEELMEN MEET TO-NIGHT

TO DISCUSS QUESTIONS OF INTEREST AT THE GARDEN.

Street Sprinkling and the Protection of Cyclists on the Road Will Form Matters for Argument—New Ordinances Expected to Conform to the Ideas Advanced by Members of the New-York City Consulate—Cycling News and Notes.

The mass meeting to be held this evening in the interest of all the cyclists of the metropolis is expected to attract many riders to the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Arrangements have been made to check bicycles free of charge, so that all who wish to wheel to the Garden can do so with the knowledge that their machines will be properly looked after.

Among the prominent gentlemen expected to be present and address the meeting are Commissioner Andrews, George R. Bidwell, Chairman of the National Transportation Committee of the league; Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., Lawson N. Fuller, J. T. Hildebrant, President of the Street Sprinkling Association, and Chief Consul I. B. Potter of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen.

The committee appointed by the League of American Wheelmen consulate of New-York City to conduct the meeting comprises A. H. Curtis, Dr. M. L. Rhem, Louis Rosenfeld, George C. Pennel, A. Eugene Crow, Will R. Pitman, E. L. Rosenfeld, and M. M. Belding, Jr.

The recent deaths of a number of cyclists in this city will be discussed, among other things. A plan to minimize accidents will be offered, and it is quite likely the Board of Aldermen will pass new ordinances embodying the ideas of the wheelmen. The protection of the rights of wheelmen upon the road has long been a subject for discussion by city cyclists, and it is hoped that this meeting will help to settle the matter as the riders desire.

Excessive sprinkling of the streets is another matter to which wheelmen raise objections, and it is very likely that this will also receive attention at the meeting. Dr. Ottolengui, Junior Consul of the consulate, recently talked with the Superintendent of the company which sprinkles the streets, and that official proposed leaving the streets paved with asphalt dry along the centre, and, in Eighth Avenue, which has been the greatest source of complaint, to leave a dry strip two feet wide on each side of the car track. He also proposed a similar provision in Madison Avenue.

SCHWALBACH'S OFFER REFUSED.

The Good Roads Association Decides to Accept Another.

When Alex Schwalbach told Park Commissioner Woodruff of Brooklyn the other day that he thought the latter had no authority to issue an order compelling wheelmen to keep to the cycle path and not to ride in the main driveway of the Ocean Parkway, nobody thought it would cause an upheaval in the Good Roads Association. It appears, however, that such is the case, for two factions have since appeared on the horizon of the association. One is headed by Mr. Schwalbach and the other by A. H. Angell, President of the association.

Before Mr. Schwalbach had had that interview with the Park Commissioner the association, through its Executive Committee, had accepted Mr. Schwalbach's invitation to hold its semi-annual meeting at his hall, free of charge. This was done last year, and Mr. Schwalbach acted the host admirably.

President Angell and some others did not side with Mr. Schwalbach on the Ocean Parkway order, and—well, at any rate a special meeting of the Executive Committee was called, and Mr. Schwalbach's offer and the committee's decision to accept it were reconsidered. The special meeting was held at an earlier hour than usual, it is said, and none of Mr. Schwalbach's supporters was present. Under these circumstances it was decided to hold the meeting, which was for the next Tuesday evening, at the Riding and Driving Club. The members of the committee present when this was agreed to were Mr. Angell, S. B. Meacham, and Messrs. Stringer, Peters, Fullerton, Coleman, Walker, Greene, Merrill, Mais, and Munroe. Later on the Schwalbach representatives came in and were surprised to learn what had been done.

Mr. Schwalbach says he opposed the Park Commissioner's order simply on principle, and that the issue involves the rights of wheelmen in all parts of the State. He holds that a bicycle can be ridden wherever a carriage goes, and is backed up by Chief Consul Potter of the State Division.

CENTURY'S NOVEL PLAN.

An Itinerary of Each Sunday Run Given to Each Starter.

The Century Wheelmen have adopted a plan that will be greatly appreciated by those who take part in the club's runs. Hereafter, upon starting, each member will be given the itinerary of the trip for the day. In case of accident this should prove of value, since it will enable the rider to find the way and catch up with the main party. On Sunday the club's run will be to Roslyn, L. I. The trip last Sunday was to Pompton Lake, N. J., and the itinerary given to each member read as follows:

Outgoing—Clubhouse to West Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, (½m.,) to West Forty-second Street Ferry, (1¼m.,) to Weehawken, (by boat,) to Fulton Street, (1¾m.,) to Hudson County Boulevard, (2¾m.,) to Paterson Plank Road, (3¾m.,) to Secaucus, (5¼m.,) to Carlstadt, (9¾m.,) to Passaic Bridge, (12¼m.,) to Lexington Avenue, (12¾m.,) to Weasel Road, (14m.,) to Market Street, Paterson, (16m.,) to Straight Street, (18m.,) to Haledon Avenue, (18¾m.,) to Haledon, (20¼m.,) to Pompton Lake, via Preakness Road, (28¾m.)

Return—Pompton Lake to Franklin Lake, (4½m.,) to Sicomac, (6½m.,) to Midland Park, (9¾m.,) to Ridgewood, (10¾m.,) to Saddle River, (12¾m.,) to Arcola, (16¼m.,) to Maywood, (17¾m.,) to Hackensack, (19¾m.,) to Hackensack, via Passaic Avenue, (20¾m.,) to Essex Street, (21¾m.,) to Bogota, (22¾m.,) to Leonia, via Hudson Street, (24¼m.,) to Hudson Terrace, Fort Lee, via Hackensack Turnpike, (26¾m.,) to Fort Lee Ferry, (26¾m.,) to West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New-York, (by boat,) to Manhattan Street, (27m.,) to Boulevard, (27½m.,) to West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, (27¾m.,) to Riverside Drive, (27¾m.,) around Grant's Tomb to West One Hundred and Eighth Street, (28¼m.,) to Boulevard, (28¾m.,) to West Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, (30¾m.,) to West Fifty-third Street and Clubhouse, (31¼m.) Total mileage for the run, 59¾ miles.

Reward for a Tack Thrower.

Two Elizabeth cyclists made a discovery near the Wheatsheaf Hotel on Wednesday evening that shows there is an enemy in that vicinity to the glorious pastime of wheeling. The Wheatsheaf Hotel is well known to cyclists of Elizabeth and Rahway, being situated midway between the two places, on St. George's Avenue. The two riders in question were taking an evening spin when they passed the hotel on Wednesday. About 100 yards beyond the house, in the direction of Rahway, one of the tires got a puncture, and upon investigation a half-inch tack set in a piece of cardboard was found sticking in the rubber. The fact that the tack was set in cardboard led the two wheelmen to suspect that more might be spread about, and with the aid of their lanterns they made a search. They were surprised to find the point at which they had halted almost covered with tacks. Borrowing a broom they carefully swept the tacks off the road, and, repairing the puncture, returned to Elizabeth, where the police were informed of their discovery. The man whose tire had been punctured also offered a reward of $25 for the arrest of the tack thrower.

To Decide on Irvington Prizes.

An unusually large number of entries has reached the Race Committee in charge of the Irvington-Millburn handicap, and it seems very likely that there will be a record list of starters. It is a well-known fact that the majority of the competitors wait until the last day before entering, and already there are over sixty in the list. More riders from a distance will probably figure in this year's contest than ever before, Chairman Scudder having had requests for blanks from Boston, New-Haven, Buffalo, Syracuse, Pottsville, Allentown, and Philadelphia, Penn. The prize list has not yet been decided upon, but will be this evening at a meeting of the committee.

Good Roads Men Meet To-night.

Much interest is being shown in the Good Roads Association of Hudson County, and its future is assured. The leading business men and property owners of Jersey City have joined hands with the wheelmen in this organization and its membership is expected to boom. At the meeting of the association to-night, which will be held at 111 Belmont Avenue, the Committee on Organization will present its report. This committee comprises F. G. Wolbert, C. V. Tuttle, C. F. Seymour, M. F. Rockler, and J. W. Laws.

Start in the Martin Road Race.

BUFFALO, May 14.—The managers of the Martin road race have decided to start the event at 8 P. M. on Decoration Day, as usual, despite the request of a local club that it be run in the morning, so as not to conflict with the club's track events in the afternoon. The value of the Martin prize list is more than $3,000.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—For the purpose of arranging the details for the Decoration Day run of the Long Island Wheelmen, Frank P. Share and W. A. Boyer left last evening by boat for Providence. They will wheel from that point to Westborough and other sections, making all arrangements for the reception of the Brooklyn men on the 30th inst.

—Tarrytown will be the objective point in the run of the Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn on Sunday. The start will be made from the clubhouse, 121 Fifty-third Street, at 8:30 A. M. Unattached riders are invited to go along.

—An order may soon be issued compelling all carriages to carry lights at night in Prospect Park. Park Commissioner Woodruff is said to be in favor of such a plan.

—Frank Prial, for many years the official handicapper for this State, predicts that the Irvington-Millburn record will be lowered this year to 1:08.

—A regular meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will be held at 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, on Monday evening.

—Albert Fleck of Hanover, Germany, has started on a wheeling trip around the world. He will sail for this city from Lisbon.

YOUNG RACERS AT AUCTION.

Rancho del Paso Yearlings Were Not Sought for Very Eagerly.

The first of the yearling thoroughbred sales was held at Morris Park yesterday, the offerings being those from J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso. There was very little demand for most of the lot, and less than a half dozen reached what would be deemed fair prices four years ago. The horses sold, the prices paid, and the purchasers of the twenty-eight head, for a total of $14,125, are given herewith:

Brown colt, by Maxim-Abilone, by King Alfonso; J. S. Robinson	$400
Bay colt, by Salvator-Aella, by Glenelg; F. Kelly	200
Bay colt, by Salvator-Allee, by Hurrah; S. Leake	1,000
Brown filly, by Maxim-Altitude, by Alarm; M. M. Allen	700
Brown filly, by Fresno-Bagatelle, by Jim Brown; J. Fleming	150
Bay filly, by Sir Modred-Bas Bleu, by Duke of Magenta; A. Whitcomb	150
Bay filly, by Salvator-Bedotte, by Bonnie Scotland; E. Johnson	250
Chestnut colt, by Torso-Bessie Peyton, by Hurrah; J. McLaughlin	250
Bay filly, by Torso-Blithesome, by Onondaga; Knox & Singerly	150
Bay colt, by St. Andrew-Blue Dress, by Luke Blackburn; J. H. McCormick	325
Bay colt, by Morello-Bonnie Leaf, by Bonnie Scotland; Knox & Singerly	175
Bay filly, by Darebin-Cachuca, by St. Blaise; Marcus Daly	250
Chestnut filly, by Salvator-Chimera, by Mortemer; Marcus Daly	450
Bay filly, by Salvator-Columbine, by Enquirer; Knox & Singerly	325
Chestnut filly, by Owas-Cuyama, by Glenelg; W. A. Chanler	500
Bay colt, by Maxim-Daniella, by Joe Daniels; Marcus Daly	1,500
Bay colt, by Prestonpans-Dareka, by Darebin; Knox & Singerly	125
Bay filly, by Morello-Darine, by Darebin; W. A. Chanler	400
Bay filly, by Sir Modred-Dixianne, by King Ban; J. McLaughlin	1,300
Brown filly, by Darebin-Echola, by Enquirer; Knox & Singerly	125
Chestnut colt, by Salvator-Explosion, by Hampton Court; Knox & Singerly	300
Bay filly, by Torso-Extract, by Virgil; J. M. Smith	100
Bay filly, by Islington-Ezza, by Joe Hooker; J. Johnson	300
Bay filly, by Maxim-Faux Pas, by Prince Charlie; M. M. Allen	500
Chestnut colt, by Salvator-Fleurette, by Alberig; J. H. McCormick	2,600
Bay colt, by Calvados-Gazalla, by Glengarry; J. Blute	150
Brown filly, by Darebin-Glenrose, by Glenmore; Knox & Singerly	200
Brown colt, by Sir Modred-Glorianne, by Joe Daniels; Marcus Daly	1,250

WESTCHESTER'S HORSE SHOW.

To Exhibit in Future at Rye—New Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Westchester Horse Show Association was held yesterday at the association rooms, at 10 Wall Street. The most important matter decided was the selection of grounds on which to hold the horse shows in future. Last Fall the members decided to withdraw from White Plains, where the show has been held in conjunction with the Westchester County Fair. Several available sites have been considered during the past few months, and it has been decided to buy land at Rye, and to build a grand stand and stables at once.

The officers elected yesterday were: Marion Story of Fort Chester, President; Col. Robert W. Leonard of Mount Kisco, Treasurer, and T. A. Maitland of Rye, Secretary. The Board of Directors is as follows: Major James C. Cooley of Westchester, Watson B. Dickerman of Mamaroneck, Robert W. Leonard of Mount Kisco, Marion Story of Westchester, Nathaniel C. Reynal of White Plains, Thomas A. Maitland of Rye, William E. Iselin of New-Rochelle, William H. Taller of Dobbs Ferry, W. Gedney Bull of Irvington, Clarence S. Day of Harrison, Ernest C. La Montagne of Westchester, and William H. Catlin of Rye. The Executive Committee is Marion Story, Major J. C. Cooley, W. H. Catlin, Col. R. W. Leonard, and T. A. Maitland.

Arrangements for the show, which will be held next Fall, will be made by the Executive Committee.

HUGUENOTS' FIRST RACES.

Small Yachts to Sail Off New-Rochelle To-morrow.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 14.—The opening race day of the Huguenot Yacht Club is Saturday. The following skippers' instructions have been issued by Vice Commodore Charles M. Connolly, Chairman of the Race Committee:

Race for cabin sloops, open and cabin cats—Signals: Preparatory, 1:15 P. M.; gun and red peter. Start at 1:17 P. M.; gun and red ball. For twenty-one and fifteen footers—Preparatory at 1:25 P. M.; gun and club burgee. Start at 1:27 P. M.; gun and white ball.

The courses for all classes will be as follows: The starting line will be established between the striped buoy on the northeast end of Huckleberry and a stakeboat from this line to the striped buoy off the northeast end of Execution Reef, thence to the red buoy off the southwest end of Hen and Chickens, leaving same to port, thence to the red buoy off the southwest end of Huckleberry, leaving same to port, thence to the striped buoy off the northeast end of Execution Reef, leaving same to port, thence to the red buoy off the southwest end of Hen and Chickens, and thence to starting line. Distance—Eight nautical miles. The races are sailed under the rules adopted by the Yacht Racing Union.

Columbia Yacht Club's Opening.

The Columbia Yacht Club will go into commission at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The flag will be run up on the flagstaff and saluted. The annual planked-shad dinner of the club will be held on Saturday, May 23, at 3 o'clock. All who desire to attend are requested to notify Secretary Parkhill, 61 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—Farnan & Nichols are building a boat for Frank Nichols of the American Model Yacht Club. The new boat will be named Thelma, and will be 27 feet 11 inches over all, 18 feet on the water line, 9 feet beam, and 13 inches draught. She will be fitted with an unusually large centreboard, and will be ready by July 4.

—E. H. Bailey, who recently purchased the yacht Gavilan from Commodore Diefenthaler, will race that boat in the thirty-foot class this year. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

—The Hudson River Yacht Club will hold a regatta open to all yachts in the Yacht Racing Association on Saturday, June 13. The course will be off the clubhouse, at West Ninety-second Street.

—W. L. Jeffrey is building a boat for himself at Islip. The new boat is 27 feet over all, and will be sloop-rigged. It will be ready by June 1.

—The Gaviotia, Major Ackerman's new sloop, is having her keel lowered at Port Jefferson. She will be ready by Decoration Day.

—Vice Commodore Clarence M. Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club will place his schooner yacht Colonia in commission May 30.

—Clifford V. Brokaw of the Larchmont Yacht Club has placed his fast forty-footer Infanta in commission.

—Col. Cornelius McLean's cutter Modesta has been sent to City Island to be overhauled and repainted.

—Frederic Gallatin's steam yawl Fidelio is at anchor off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse.

Metropolitan, 6; New-Haven, 4.

NEW-HAVEN, May 14.—The New-Havens installed themselves more firmly as tail-enders this afternoon, dropping a game to the Metropolitans, the leaders of the Atlantic League. Boyle lost the game by picking up two easy grounders and throwing the ball out of the lot, netting three runs. The score:

New-Haven	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Metropolitan	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—6

Hits—New-Haven, 7; Metropolitans, 9. Errors—New-Haven, 5; Metropolitans, 3. Batteries—New-Haven, Fry and Hodge; Metropolitans, Bowen and Zearfoss.

NAVAL MILITIA EXERCISES.

Programme Issued by the Navy Department for the Summer.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The programme for the Summer exercises of the Naval Militia organizations in the various States was announced by the Navy Department to-day. On the great lakes the Michigan and Illinois divisions will have their instruction. The first and third divisions of the Michigan State Naval Brigade from Detroit will go out on the corvette Michigan and part of them will be landed at Fort Wayne and the rest at Lake St. Clair. The exercises will be held during the week beginning July 6, and the following week the Saginaw, or second division, will have exercises in Saginaw Bay. The Michigan will then proceed to Chicago and receive one battalion from the city and another from Mobile and Alton, which will be instructed during the week beginning July 22.

A monitor will be detailed from June 15 to June 30 for the Georgia and North Carolina militia organizations, and during the same period a cruiser will be given for the use of the Louisiana and South Carolina militias. One week will be spent in the waters of each State.

The northeastern programme, which includes the work mapped out for the naval militia organizations on the Atlantic coast, from Maryland to Massachusetts, will be carried into effect during the week beginning July 13. The Maryland militia will either go into camp or use the receiving ship Dale, and a naval vessel will also be given for their use. Iceboats from Philadelphia and a warship will be furnished the Pennsylvania organizations. The warship will then take out the organization from Camden, N. J., while the Eastern New-Jersey divisions will be given a ship for use during four days in the North River.

A joint camp will probably be established at Orient Point, Long Island, with one division of the Naval Militia of New-York and the organizations from Connecticut and Rhode Island. Several warships will be in attendance.

The receiving ship Minnesota will house the Massachusetts militia off Boston and one or more ships will be used for exercises.

Admiral Beardslee, at San Francisco, has been ordered by the Navy Department to arrange with the State authorities of California for a tour for the California Naval Militia, to take place at as early a date as possible, and as many ships as are available. There are five California divisions, the first and second from San Francisco, the third from San Diego, the fourth from Santa Cruz, and the fifth from Eureka. It is intended to send a ship to each of these places.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo will probably leave Washington on the Dolphin June 15, and spend two weeks inspecting the naval militia organizations of Georgia and North Carolina.

ANNIVERSARY OF VACCINATION.

Brooklyn Doctors at a Banquet Recall Jenner's Discovery.

The medical fraternity of Brooklyn celebrated at the Pouch Mansion last night the one hundredth anniversary of Jenner's application of vaccination to medical science.

There were about two hundred guests at the banquet. Dr. George McNaughton presided. Bishop Henry C. Potter of this city, Dr. William Peffer, Provost and Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. William Welch of Johns Hopkins University were the speakers.

Among the guests were Dr. A. J. C. Skene, Dr. Charles Jewett, Dr. Z. T. Emery, Dr. John Rankin, Dr. J. M. Van Cott, Dr. Andrew Otterson, Dr. John A. McCorkle, Dr. J. E. Richardson, Dr. E. S. Fowler, Dr. Frederick Jewett, Dr. Henry Noss, and Dr. R. M. Wyckoff.

Students at the Electrical Show.

The schools and colleges, appreciating the educational advantages of the Electric Show, are negotiating for special days upon which half rates will be made for students. Among the institutions with which arrangements have been completed and which will send delegations from day to day are Lehigh University, Newark High School, Newark Academy, Vassar College, Pratt Institute, Adelphi Academy, Yale College, and Columbia College. The senior class on electrical engineering of Columbia College visited the show yesterday, in charge of Prof. Hutton, and during the visit was entertained by a brief lecture on the educational features of the exhibition by T. Comerford Martin, the editor of Electrical Engineering.

PAINT AND OIL CLUB DINES.

Louis Windmuller Talks on the Cheapening of Journalism.

The ninth annual dinner of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club took place last night at the St. Denis Hotel. Among those present were Darwin R. James, Louis Windmüller, W. H. King, A. G. Thompson, Alfred Mason, Charles Eckstein, F. E. Clark, A. L. Phillips, E. R. Drake, F. L. Hancock, and F. R. Gillespie. The "Cheapening of Journalism" was the theme of an address by Louis Windmüller. He said:

Five hundred years have elapsed since the birth of Johannes Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing, which soon enabled a man to reproduce more in a day than he could have written in a year. Movable types have done more to develop the human mind than could be accomplished by anything existing in the 5,000 years preceding them. Their power to spread good and evil report has increased with every improvement, by which a multiplication of impressions was facilitated, until the influence of those who wield it has become greater than that of the nominal rulers of the world. Macaulay said that a free press has done more for liberty and civilization in England than the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights.

Some twenty-five years ago paper made of wood pulp came into general use; it absorbed the ink more readily than rag paper, and thus permitted the cylinder steam presses to print news and illustrations on the endless rolls of this new material with lightning-like rapidity. Some 5,000 papers were published in this country at that time, against 20,000 of the present day.

The decreased cost and increased facility of production have stimulated competition; publishers have resorted to various devices to increase their circulation. Some sell for cost, or even less, relying for profit on receipts for advertisements; their expectations are not always realized, because many advertisers find no customers among readers of the cheapest publications.

Others have tried to make their issues attractive by giving prominence to reports of vice and immorality, but this practice is becoming unpopular. A majority of the readers of all classes prefer a clean to a dirty sheet. The vile stuff will probably soon be concentrated in special organs of the criminal classes.

Previous to the dinner an election of officers was held. C. H. Patrick was re-elected President, William E. Lucas was again chosen Vice President, and W. B. Templeton was elected Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee will consist of the officers and R. Pyatt, Carl Merz, W. H. Andrews, James Langmeier, S. F. F. Huntington, and J. W. Coulston. The Arbitration Committee is M. D. Eger, H. C. Valentine, A. B. Garner, G. W. Fortmeyer, and J. A. Elmendorf.

JOHN STETSON HAD BUT TWO WIVES.

His Executor Says He Knows This to be a Fact.

BOSTON, May 14.—Lawyer Charles Pattee, the executor named under the will of the late John Stetson, Jr., was seen by a reporter this afternoon for the first time since he was taken ill. Mr. Pattee said:

"I think, as near as I can estimate, that John was worth about $1,000,000 at the time of his death. Of course, I have not been well enough to look at any of his papers since the day of his funeral. There was a time when John was worth nearly $3,000,000, but his estate has dwindled considerably. I cannot be made to believe that there will be any attempt on any one's part to break the will.

"Mr. Stetson was married only twice, and was divorced from his first wife in 1874. I know that at the time of his divorce he was not living with any one as his wife, and all that has been said to the contrary in some of the papers which have made a sensation of Mr. Stetson's affairs is untrue."

President Roosevelt a Witness.

President Roosevelt of the Board of Police appeared as a witness yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions against Thomas White, a driver in the employ of Westcott's Express Company, who was charged with cruelty to animals. Mr. Roosevelt testified that the horse White was driving was in a state of extreme exhaustion, and the wagon he was endeavoring to pull was overloaded. White was convicted and fined $100.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, May 14.—The demand for wool continues indifferent, and the sales for the week are small, amounting to only 1,732,500 lb. Prices are weak, and in favor of buyers. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been selling at 16c for X, 17@18c for XX and above, 19@20c for No. 1 and fine delaine, and 12@14c for unwashed. Michigan wools are dull for X at 15c per lb, and No. 2 Michigan sold at 18c. Fine unwashed Michigan at 11c per lb. There has been a very good movement in unwashed combing wool at 14@15c, and one-quarter blood clothing sold at 18½c. Territory wools are quiet, prices ranging from 7c to 7½c, in the grease, fine and fine medium selling on a scoured basis of 28@30c, with staple at 32@33c. Small lots of Texas wool sold at 8@10c, and of California at 9@10c. Pulled are dull and nominal. In Australian wool there has been a fair business at 19@23c, as to quality. Foreign carpet wools are neglected.

BICYCLES.

SPECIALS FOR CYCLISTS.
TO-DAY AND SATURDAY ONLY.

225 prs. Bicycle Pants, The $3.00 kind, Double seat. Colors, Navy, Brown, and Gray. $1.50

Bicycle Coats, Only small and large sizes. A rare bargain. Value, $3.00 to $6.00. $1.39

Just think! You can obtain a complete suit for $2.89.

100 doz. Cool Calcutta Cloth Cycling Shirts, Well made; neat effects. Just the thing for cycling. Usually $1.00. 50c

300 Neat and Well Made Bicycle Suits; regular $7.00 kind; Friday and Saturday only, $4.50

185 Extra Fine Suits, some with Box Cuffs; regular $10.00 kind; Friday and Saturday only, 6.50

140 Pairs Scotch Mixed Cheviot Bicycle Pants; regular $3.50 kind, $2.00

Golf-Bicycle Caps; Newest Shapes; value, 75c. and $1.00, 39c.

Black Leather Ring Belts, 19c.

Fine Leather Sample Belts; value, 75c. to $2.00, 50c.

Golf-Bicycle Hose; a lot of the $2.00 quality, 98c.

Footless Diamond Check Hose; $1.00 kind; Friday and Saturday, 68c.

WE WANT 500 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES in trade for new ones. Good prices allowed. If you cannot call, write for estimate on your old wheel in exchange for a new Spalding Bicycle. Bicycle Sundries—Lamps, Bells, Brakes, Pumps, Repair Kits, the Spalding Cyclometer. Christy Anatomical Saddle, perfection of saddle construction, $5.00.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126, 128, 130 NASSAU STREET.

Trustworthy Bicycles Quality you can surely depend upon

Those who have $100 to pay for a bicycle buy Columbias, of course. They are standard. Those who have not $100 may be tempted by so-called bicycle bargains unless they know of the handsome, reliable

HARTFORDS

$80, $60, $50.

Hartford Bicycles are made in a specially equipped factory, under the direct control and supervision of the Pope Mfg. Co. The $80 Hartford is the sort of bicycle usually listed at $100. The $60 bicycle is the sort usually listed at $80 or more. The $50 boys' and girls' machines are unequalled value.

Columbia Art Catalogue tells of all Columbias and Hartfords. Free if you call.
POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
New York Headquarters
12 WARREN STREET
Metropolitan Bicycling Co.
Boulevard and 60th Street
Columbia Riding Academy, Renting, Storage

Not for Fiji Islanders.

We will take your old wheels in exchange for new ones, as we want to make up a shipment for HONOLULU, but there they prefer pneumatics, we know, for we have ridden with them. We have a few choice bargains in second-hand Keatings, Columbias, Falcons, and Crescents, for cash, at 1 Park Place and Academy, 164 West 125th St., N. Y.
MALTBY'S, Headquarters for KEATINGS and CRESCENTS.

ALL WOOL
CYCLE SUITS.
NAVY, BLACK, AND MIXED,
$3.80/100,
USUALLY SOLD AT $5.00 AND $6.00.
ODD PANTS,
$1.50; WORTH $3.00 AND $4.00.
GOLF CAPS,
25c.; WERE 50c.
50c.; WERE $1.00.
Bicycle Hose, 35c. per pair.
STERLING,
BUILT LIKE A WATCH, $100.00.
GALES,
STRICTLY HIGH GRADE, $75.00.
Schoverling, Daly & Gales,
302 BROADWAY.

Orient Cycles To Rent

at 1,790 Broadway, New-York, and 1,216 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; they have 10 POINTS of peculiar merit that deserve your attention before buying. For sale at the above stores and at
WALTHAM MFG. CO., 240 Broadway.
Look at our SARACEN for $75.

1,000 2D HAND BICYCLES, $9 UP.
Just bought up from New-England dealers for spot cash, Columbias, Victors, Hartfords, Remingtons, Ramblers, Liberties, Crescents, Warwicks, etc., at $19, $25, $29, and $35, all in perfect condition. 1,000 1895 models, new, $30 each. ALSO 1,000 '96 MODELS, VARIOUS MAKES. WE UNDERSELL THEM ALL.
Open Mon. Evgs. Old wheels taken in exchange.
HERALD CYCLE CO.,
Basem't, nr. Beekman, 114 Nassau St.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURAN' McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing on Sundays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

§Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for New South Wales, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 23 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival of New-York of May 19 connecting with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 8, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.
Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 19, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 26, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM
Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM | Elbe, Tu., June 16, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM | Ems, June 6, 10 AM
Werra, May 23, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM
Fulda, May 30, 10 AM | Werra, June 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
A. Victoria, May 21, 7 AM | Columbia, June 4, 7 AM
F. Bism'ck, May 28, 11 AM | Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60 and $75.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON in only 1,732,500 lb. Prices by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6¼ h.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
Excursion around AFRICA, from H'burg July 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....May 20 | BERLIN...Sat., June 6
NEW-YORK...May 27 | ST. PAUL.....June 10
ST. LOUIS.....June 3 | PARIS.....Sat., June 13
Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, May 20, Noon | Western'd, June 3, Noon
Kens'n, May 27, 10:30 AM | Berlin, Sat., Ju. 6, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Furnessia.....May 16 | Ethiopia.....May 30
Anchoria.....May 23 | Circassia.....June 13
Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4.
Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, May 20, Noon | Teutonic, June 17, Noon
Britannic, May 27, Noon | Britannic, June 24, Noon
Majestic, June 3, Noon | Majestic, July 1, Noon
Germanic, June 10, Noon | Germanic, July 8, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF
TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MISSISSIPPI.....May 16, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produ

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson on Grand Trunk's Americanism.

MONTREAL, May 14.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, who is in this city, in an interview to-day, said, regarding General Manager Hayes's action in dismissing English and Canadian employes of the road to make room for men from the United States, that whatever Mr. Hayes had done had the approval of the English Board of Directors. The so-called Americanizing of the road, however, had amounted merely to this: That Englishmen, Canadians, Scotchmen, and Irishmen living in the United States had been appointed to positions on the Grand Trunk. Besides, the Grand Trunk Railway was being run for the benefit of the shareholders, and they wanted the best men wherever they found them. Further, the Grand Trunk was as much a United States as a Canadian line. Sir Charles expressed confidence in the Grand Trunk's future.

Baltimore and Ohio Certificates.

Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have applied to the United States Court for authority to issue $3,400,000 6 per cent. car trust certificates. One-half of the amount will be allotted to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore and the other half to the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. The Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company has already received subscriptions for its share. The proceeds of the sale of the securities will be used in paying for the new equipment to be purchased by the company. The certificates were quoted to-day at 101 in the open market.

Judges Goff and Morris of the Federal Court in Baltimore will probably grant the application at once.

Fight Against the Trolley.

HARTFORD, May 14.—The obtaining last evening by E. D. Robbins, counsel for the New-England Road, from Chief Justice Andrews, of injunctions against three trolley roads, indicates that the New-England is determined to fight to the last to stop a trolley line being built to New-Britain. The roads upon which an injunction has been served are the Central Railway and Electric Railway Company of New-Britain, the Newington Tramway Company, and the Hartford Street Railway Company. They are the only roads by which trolley access to New-Britain can be had, and the injunction prohibits all of them from extending their tracks to Hartford or New-Britain.

New-York and New-England.

A dispatch from Boston says: "Apropos of the expense attending the reorganization of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, we are reliably informed that the expenses of reorganizing the property, as shown by the statement from the committee, amounted $805,000. Of this amount the committee, it is said, received $400,000 for underwriting the assessment of the stock. Lawyers' fees also had to come out of this, the fee of one firm of New-York lawyers amounting to $134,000. The two trust companies received $80,000 for handling the securities."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The final financial settlement and formal discharge of the old Northern Pacific receivers, Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. Rouse, took place in Chicago, Wednesday, before Judge Jenkins of the United States Court, in his chambers. The terms of compensation for the two and a half years' services of the receivers had been agreed upon at a conference of all parties concerned in Milwaukee last week, and only the judicial ratification and order remained to be done on Judge Jenkins's part. The compensation agreed upon and ordered paid by the court was $81,000 for each of the ex-receivers, $243,000 in all.

—A dispatch from San Francisco says: "The Transcontinental Passenger Association held an important executive meeting at the Palace Hotel yesterday. A committee consisting of W. P. White of the Santa Fé, Henry Donaldson of the Southern Pacific, Charles F. Fee of the Northern Pacific, J. Francis of the Burlington, John Sebastian of the Rock Island, and S. A. Hutchinson of the Union Pacific, was appointed to formulate a rate schedule for round-trip fares to the various National conventions to be held in Eastern cities during the coming Summer.

—At the annual meeting of the Mount Washington Railroad, held in Concord, N. H., Wednesday, the following Directors were elected: John H. Pearson, Benjamin A. Kimball, A. H. Mackinnon, John W. Sanborn, John M. Mitchell, George A. Fernald, and N. White, Jr. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: President John H. Pearson; Vice President—T. A. Mackinnon; Clerk—Frank E. Brown; Treasurer—John F. Webster.

—A report of the reorganized Erie Railroad Company has been made to the New-York State Railroad Commission. It shows gross earnings of $6,187,312; operating expenses of $4,510,929; other income, $6,718; fixed charges, $1,741,291; deficit for the quarter, $58,189.

—Chicago railroad officers are inclined to discredit the reports from Washington regarding the unanimous opposition of the Western roads to any change in the present inter-State commerce law, and the efforts of the Eastern lines to have the statutes modified.

—Western lines in Eastern Committee and trans-Missouri territory have negatived a proposition to make a rate of one fare for the round trip to Terre Haute for the annual meeting of the Travelers' Protective Association of America, to be held this month.

—The Northeastern Railroad, running from Athens, Ga., to Lulu Junction, which was recently leased by the State of Georgia to E. A. Richards & Co. of Atlanta, will probably be bought by the firm named within a few months.

—The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg have come to the conclusion that they cannot consistently make a charge for bicycles on their Western roads which they are not permitted to make on some of their Eastern lines.

—Notice has been given of an indefinite postponement of the sale of the Duluth and Winnipeg, pending an appeal of the case recently decided by United States Judge Nelson at St. Paul, Minn.

—The Lehigh Valley Directors have decided not to issue monthly statements of earnings on the ground that it is not judicious to do so.

—Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will hold their annual meeting in this city on May 27.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff has received an execution for $6,884 against the Surprise Mining and Milling Company of this city, whose mines are in Inyo County, Cal., in favor of Charles Remsen and William Manice, as executors of the estate of William Remsen, who died on March 2, 1895. Mr. Remsen was President of the company, and among his papers were thirteen notes of the company and claims for money loaned to it aggregating $30,420, for which amount was entered for, but judgment was rendered for only $6,884.

—David F. Mann, dealer in cloaks and ladies' suits at 70 West Twenty-third Street, has given chattel mortgages on his stock, aggregating $10,079, to the following persons: Berthold Troutman of Philadelphia, $4,906; Lydia Mann, his wife, $2,929; Meyer, Jonasson & Co., $2,250. The Sheriff went to the store yesterday and levied on some of the stock, under writs of replevin obtained by Samuel Fleischman, for $361, and Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, for $1,340.

—John G. Faron has been appointed receiver for Thompson & Trott, merchant tailors at 137 Broadway, by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by John F. Thompson against Edwin Trott for a dissolution of the firm on account of disagreements. Mr. Thompson says that on May 7 Mr. Trott struck him in the face, without provocation, and threatened him with a pair of shears. The assets are $6,088 and the liabilities $3,865.

—Sylvester J. O'Sullivan was appointed yesterday by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court as receiver for Engert, Connor & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 124 and 126 Wooster Street, this city, and 472 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on the application of George Engert, the senior partner. The liabilities are $50,000, and the nominal assets $35,000 in merchandise, bills, and accounts receivable.

—The Odd Fellows' Temple Company of Cincinnati has made an assignment. The assets are $550,000, and the liabilities $260,000. The company was formed to build a home for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodges of Cincinnati, and erected a store and office building, using the upper floors for lodge rooms. The company's capital is $400,000.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against William Neuberg, importer of tobacco at 247 Pearl Street, for $955, in favor of Leonard Friedman & Co. for a bill of tobacco sold to him. His store is closed and all the stock has been removed. His liabilities are reported to be $10,000, of which a part is secured.

—An attachment has been obtained here against Caspar Schneider, color manufacturer of Stapleton, S. I., for $5,017, in favor of Hammill & Gillespie, for china clay, barytes, and terra alba, on the ground that he had disposed of his property, to the detriment of his creditors.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution from J. B. Wells against Kimble W. Robbins, broker and promoter of 29 Broadway, for $962 on a judgment obtained some time ago in favor of Sidney A. Twinch, on which a stay expired yesterday.

—Leventritt & Nathan have obtained two attachments against B. Prins & Co., clothing manufacturers of St. Louis, one for $2,639, in favor of G. W. Bramhall & Co., and the other for $2,257, in favor of Solomon Friedman & Co.

—Judgment for $6,350 was entered here yesterday against the D. C. Newell & Sons' Hudson River Mill and Lumber Company of Eleventh Avenue and Nineteenth Street, in favor of Charles D. Rousseau & Son of Rome, N. Y.

—Hugh R. Garden has been appointed receiver of The Maker & Dealer Publishing Company of 90 Nassau Street by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court, on the application of Harry L. Montgomery.

—John Grant Lyman confessed judgments yesterday in favor of Emma Brown Lyman, for $7,017, and Sarah A. Lyman, for $6,217.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

17th ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Desirable rooms; select house; excellent table; summer prices; gentlemen; references.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second and third floor rooms, with private baths; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also small room; private bath; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; LARGE CLOSET; running water; private family; for gentleman. 30 West 35th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to find a place for her chambermaid and waitress; country for the Summer months. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday forenoon, at 153 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid in a private family; no objection to the country six years' city reference from last place. A. N., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find place for first-class seamstress and chambermaid. Call, Thursday or Friday, before 12 o'clock, 18 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid or maid and seamstress; two years and a half excellent city references. 304 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and do sewing in private family; just disengaged; six years' reference from last place. M. E., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress in small private family. 389 3d Av.; no cards; Lyon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable German girl as chambermaid; thoroughly experienced; best personal city reference. 453 West 56th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to the country wishes to place a competent chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting. Call two days 30 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid; has best of references. 343 West 86th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French girl, speaking English, as chambermaid and waitress; wages, $18. Can be seen at present employer's, 21 West 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to place her chambermaid in a private family, city or country, whom she can highly recommend. 32 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl in private family; city or country; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with children; good city reference. 210 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady wishes to secure situation for woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, Friday, 9 to 1, at 40 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young person as chambermaid and seamstress; English. C. S., 209 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from last employer. 136 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years' best city reference. 233 East 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid in private family; references. 154 East 66th St.; ring twice; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid, assist with children, and sew. Call, from 11 to 3, Decker, 159 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place a chambermaid and excellent seamstress. Call, Friday morning, 18 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Norwegian girl; best reference. 17 West 49th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By American Protestant as companion, seamstress, or maid; highly recommended; city or country; or travel. M. J. R., care of Mrs. Able, 413 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a place in private family for a good cook, whom she can recommend; country preferred; the cook will be disengaged June 1. 31 East 28th St. Mrs. G. B. Satterlee.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. Seen at 226 East 35th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; understands serving dinner parties in all styles; first-class baker; no objection to country; first-class reference. N. K., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands serving dinner parties in all styles; first-class baker; no objection to country; first-class reference. N. K., 308 West 43d St., Farley's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; together; cook, laundress, waitress, and chambermaid; city or country; have best city references. M. C., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; understands French and English cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; good references; lady can be seen. P., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By an American young woman in private family as competent cook; good baker; best of reference; country preferred. A. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one as first-class cook; other chambermaid and waitress; reference. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches cooking; private family; good manager; takes full charge; good city reference. Agnes, 110 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; wages $30 to $35. C. D., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman to do cooking and plain washing; private family; city or country; five years' city references. 212 West 27th St., second floor, back.

COOK—KITCHENMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Best references; cook's wages, $45. Call, Monday, at 27 West 20th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By an American woman to cook, wash, and iron, with daughter for up-stairs work; reference. 227 West 67th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, in private family; city reference. Inquire in delicatessen store, 849 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference; country preferred. 412 West 56th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; will do coarse washing; private family; city or country; references. C., 211 East 28th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family, or do housework; city reference. 115 West 33d St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly competent; best city references. 109 West 46th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman; good plain cook and baker; good references; city or country. 200 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in American family; by day or week; first-class city reference. Care Mr. Hopkins, 255 West 32d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find situations for her plain cook and very nice waitress; together or separately. 352 West 21st St.

COOK.—By a cook in small private family; will assist with washing; ten years' reference; city or country; Mahoney, 245 East 112th St.

COOK.—In private family; understands cooking in all its branches; care of milk and butter; country preferred; best references. 791 6th Av.

COOK, &c.—By good cook and laundress; first-class references. Inquire in store, 436 West 28th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman, experienced as cook, in small private family; no objection to country. 403 London Terrace, West 23d St.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; best city references. 138 West 52d St. Mrs. Florentine.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class, plain cook in private family; best city references. 316 West 14th St.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in first-class family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 29 East 38th St.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for a good plain cook; has lived with her over a year. 11 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in small private family; best personal city reference. 453 West 56th St., first floor.

COOK.—A lady going away would like position for cook; most competent. Apply, Friday and Saturday forenoon, 7 East 56th St.

COOK.—As good cook and laundress; city or country; best city references. 152 East 32d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to go out by day cooking or cleaning; will take in family washing; also best reference. 500 West 40th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, day's work washing or cleaning; reference. 818 Amsterdam Av.

Dressmakers.

A.—MME. AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., LATE with Redfern, in London, and Worth, in Paris; costumes from $5; evening waist, $2.50; bicycle suits, riding habits reasonable; at home or out; try her.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; day or week; evening and street costumes in the very latest styles; terms reasonable; city or country; best reference. H., Box 862 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Can give satisfaction in all branches, making perfect a bad fit of others, would like more days out; $3 day. E., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or USEFUL COMPANION.—By educated English lady; takes entire charge of children; neat sewer and darner. C. W., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German nursery governess who understands her duties thoroughly; first-class personal city references; no music. Governess, 251 Columbus Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined middle-aged American as housekeeper, or as nurse to an invalid or elderly lady, or as mother's assistant; willing to go in the country; distance no objection; excellent reference. Mrs. A., 530 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager in fine family, club, or hotel; capable; kind to children; unexceptionable reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 159 West 45th St.

Housework ers.

HOUSEMAID.—By English Protestant as housemaid; can act as maid to lady; also, good seamstress; first-class English and American references. G. L., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework or upstairs work; willing and obliging. Tully, 1,425 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, in small private family or flat. Burns, 161 East 52d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable girl as kitchenmaid; city or country; best city references. 1,158 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands all kinds family sewing; good hairdresser; three years' best city references. W. K., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By intelligent Swedish girl; neat sewer; trimmer, hairdresser and packer; willing and obliging. Seen at present employer's, 22 East 49th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; good seamstress; understands hairdressing; takes full charge of wardrobe; careful packer; city reference; lady can be seen. P. P., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class Frenchwoman of middle age; seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; experienced in all her duties; highest reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class maid; experienced; dressmaker, packer, and competent in all her duties; best city references. C. B., care of Mrs. C. Fluerstel, 321 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid and seamstress for young ladies or growing children; good city reference. Juliette, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By healthy, elderly, educated woman, with diplomas as teacher in German and French; experienced dressmaker; personal references. Address, stating particulars and compensation, Box 208, 152 6th Av.

MAID.—To elderly lady or invalid lady; experienced person; competent in all the duties usually of a maid; good hairdresser and dressmaker; to travel or otherwise; good city references; English Protestant. W. C., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

MAID.—By a French Protestant person as maid for grown children; willing to do chamberwork and sewing; good references from present employer. 52 West 52d St.

MAID.—By a refined North German-American as maid and seamstress or care grown children; city or country; reference. A. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent German maid; speaks French, English; good packer, traveler, hairdresser, dressmaker; doesn't object to one child; excellent references. E., 217 East 57th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant; thoroughly experienced, and can be well recommended. F. R., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl as first-class laundress in small private family going in country; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; American family; city or country; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly competent; three years' city references from last employer. J. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By steady, sober woman; good laundress; would assist with chamberwork; best of city reference; city or country. 129 West 33d St., Room 3.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; would do some chamberwork; best reference; country for Summer. 458 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class young woman as laundress in private family; will help with chamberwork; city or country; good reference. 129 West 100th St.; Walsh's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; city or country; good city references. A. C., Box 882 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a situation for a laundress and chambermaid; has been in her employ eighteen months. 11 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress; city or country; best city reference. 33 West 11th St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; best city reference from present employer; city or country. Laundress, 650 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young laundress; will assist with chamberwork; Newport preferred. 59 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference. E. M., 251 Columbus Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best reference. 166 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By superior, thoroughly experienced North German to young or growing children; good French; best city references. H. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant, 27, to take entire charge of infant; training school and city reference. 537 West 50th St., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By a reliable woman as experienced infant's nurse; takes full charge from birth; understands all foods; city or country; first-class city reference. 848 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a young American girl, 16, as nurse in small family; or would do light housework; wages moderate; call all day. Mrs. Conrow, 307 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant girl as child's nurse; can sew nicely; four years' reference from last place. 534 Madison Av., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as nurse and do plain sewing in first-class family; seven years' best city reference. 408 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By a German girl as child's nurse or lady's maid with family going to Europe; best reference; will be disengaged about June 1. E. B., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By respectable girl, 15, as nurse to children; nice family preferred to wages. 223 East 58th St., second floor; no cards.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman, to wait on sick or invalid; city reference. 204 East 44th St.; ring McCormack's bell.

NURSE.—By educated North German nurse; first-class references. Nurse, care Mrs. Shubert, 19 Stuyvesant St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy French nurse; capable to take charge of young children; best references. Call, from 10 to 5, 11 West 12th St.

NURSE.—By a refined young English girl; good family; fond of children; as nurse in good family. I. G. Clifford, 1,900 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young English girl as nurse to invalid lady; best of city reference. S. K., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—For one or two children; $16. Mrs. Lynch, 210 East 53d St.

NURSE.—For infant or children. 792 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young girl or chambermaid and waitress. 595 3d Av., third bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; would wait on lady, or do light chamberwork; five years' city reference. Address, by letter only, D., 225 East 12th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat German person; age 39; as seamstress and maid to elderly or old lady; country preferred; references. Wulf, 78 Marcy Av., East Orange, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl; lately landed; as seamstress, chamberwork, or assist with children. 138 West 52d St., Mrs. Florentine.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—Colored; understands all family sewing; day or week, or home. Hill, 410 7th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress or chambermaid and waitress; small private family; willing and obliging; excellent city reference. Lavan, 436 9th Av., near 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By neat Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid in private family; good personal city reference. S. M., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find situation for excellent waitress; good silver cleaner; all Thursday or Friday, before 12 o'clock. 18 West 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take a man's place, or would take parlor work and assist with other work; city reference. M. A. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best of city reference. Can be highly recommended. 100 West 53d St.; J. Burns's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to get a situation for a first-class waitress. Call Friday at present employer's, 106 East 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress; will assist with other work; city reference. 910 6th Av.; ring third bell. M. K.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced waitress; best of city references. R. G., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; small private family; best city reference; city or country. 287 East 58th St., Walsh's bell.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class waitress; city or country; best city references. 1,158 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By young German girl as waitress; best reference. Mrs. C. Ocken, 153 Amsterdam Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes to find a position for a waitress whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at 55 Clinton Place.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class waitress; best city references. Call, Friday, 184 East 64th St., third floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best reference; city or country. Call at 225 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress; six years in present employer's, 12 East 46th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; German girl; capable in all branches; best references; country preferred. H., 379 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few more private customers at her parlors, or out; elite only. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway.

YOUNG GERMAN WISHES POSITION; GOOD home; can teach German and French; fancy work; dressmaking; good sailor; willing and obliging; references. Miss Bishop, 552 West 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER — SECOND MAN — COACHMAN and GROOM.—A gentleman about to go abroad for some years wishes to find positions for his butler, second man, coachman, and groom; all are English, and either will be most highly recommended. 1,626 Rhode Island Av., Washington, D. C.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman; sober, honest; speaks little English; in private family; city or country; present employers can furnish references. Louis, care of Ordin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a tall young man; Swiss; willing to be useful; just disengaged; personal city references. J. P. S., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly experienced; first-class references; wife would fill parlor or chamber maid's place, or separately. Butler, 10 West 53d St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 32; with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. J. T. F., Box 341, Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; 12 years with last employer, who will cheerfully recommend him as strictly sober, honest, and industrious D. W., 404 West 55th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 32; with first-class references; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. J. T. F., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; age, 38; good valet; excellent reference; personally recommended by last employer. A. S., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in all its branches; city or country; reference satisfactory. J. H., 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in private family; competent; not afraid of work; well recommended; sober, willing, and obliging; first-class city reference. Butler, 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—English; age 28; tall, good appearance; very competent and willing man; with personal city references; town or country. James, 632 5th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man; tall, neat appearance; personal references. C., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By man 25 years old, for country, with best city references. P. T., 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady would like position for butler; most competent. Apply, Friday and Saturday forenoon, 7 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, age 30, with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. Fox, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Swede; good city references. 23 West 39th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 30; with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. Fox, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—Man and wife; country; competent servants; first-class reference. W., 158 East 49th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By experienced young Swede; in first-class family; best references. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; Swiss; single; full charge first floor; city or country; good references. Fred, 244 East 65th St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French couple in private family; present reference; city or country. B. C., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Swede; first-class reference; city or country. Good Worker, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By well experienced middle-aged man; English; good city references. W. J., 877 6th Av., care Mrs. Flynn.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; excellent city references; lady can be seen. White, 10 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class young Englishman; employer can be seen. Butler, 320 East 31st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Age 30 years; tall; single; Englishman. 137 East 31st St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a most reliable married couple, care of a gentleman's private house or bachelor apartment; wife good plain cook, laundress, or chambermaid; husband caretaker or watchman; best city reference. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple; no children; thoroughly reliable and competent; for the Summer or longer; highly recommended. E. K., 160 East 32d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Married couple, no children, require charge of house during Summer; reference for seven Summers. English, 234 East 70th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a married couple, to take care of house; furnished or unfurnished; good references. Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By small family to care for house for Summer rent free; best reference. Donaghue, 362 West 53d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By trustworthy man care of gentleman's house during Summer; excellent references. L. V., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—By respectable middle-aged couple to take care of private residence for the Summer; have no children. A. W., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—By American couple to care for a house for the Summer; best of reference; no children. R. Conklin, 142 7th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; first-class pastry cook; in private family; personal reference. L. H., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; who thoroughly understands the business; not afraid of work; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; city or country; five years' reference from last employer, who can be seen at his office. J. C., 123 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; age 30; best personal reference; a stylish driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; moderate expectations; last employer can be seen. M. T., 119 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; care of fine horses and carriages; strictly temperate; six years' best references; last employer can be seen. T., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married, 30; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness; can give first-class reference from former and last employer; can be seen; city or country. Russell, 212 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; willing to make himself generally useful; country place preferred; personal and written reference. R. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class single man; understands his business in every respect; highly recommended from last employer, who is gone abroad. M. F. D., 467 4th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; understands care of horses, carriages, cows and poultry, and gentleman's country place; good reference. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man; country preferred; Protestant; willing and obliging; three years' references. Caldwell, 142 East 84th St.

COACHMAN.—Young; married; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by first-class city families. W., 103 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; throughly understands his business in every respect; highly recommended by last employer. Frank Tipping, care Mason's Stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; six years' city reference; thoroughly understands fine horses and carriages; excellent city driver; willing and obliging; useful. John, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; eleven years last employer; city or country. J. K., 81 East 110th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands his duties; four years' reference from last employer; can be seen. M. C., 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced city driver; four years in last place; last employer can be seen; first-class references. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By respectable young man; single; stylish city driver; city or country; willing and obliging; highest personal city reference. Coachman, 149 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' first-class personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer can certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent single young man; Protestant; willing to be generally useful; five years' highest personal and written references. D., Box 834 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—As I am giving up my horses, I wish a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend; married. J. Macdonough, 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—Permanent situation desired by a thoroughly experienced single man; age thirty; English; three years' city references. Industry, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent with four-in-hand or tandem; leaving on account of family giving up horses; best reference; employer can be seen. Curtis, 115 West 52d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Competent, experienced, single Protestant; temperate; careful driver; first-class reference. S., Box 835 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going abroad is desirous of obtaining situation for a competent coachman. Apply or address Mr. McPherson, 657 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; single; first-class reference from all employers, who can be seen. W. W., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class city driver; family can be seen before going to Europe. Johnson, 174 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; is a good driver; smart with horses; will be found willing and obliging; reference. Hay, 47 East 53d St.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—With private family; wishes to go to the country; first-class references. R., 235 East 29th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; superior rider, driver; tandem; four; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent accessible metropolitan families; temperate, industrious; moderate expectations. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway, telephone, 1019—18th.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced coachman, (wife superior cook, laundress;) stylish rider; tandem driver; horn blower; unquestionable recommendations; obliging, temperate, trustworthy. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway; telephone—1,019 18th.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class city driver; thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; married; English; 36; temperate; highest personal and written references. R. Jones, care of Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' city references from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. Burns, 113 West 39th St., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands management of horses, carriages, and harness; highest recommendations prominent (accessible) families; skillful, stylish driver and rider; temperate, obliging. Thomas, 416 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—I would like to obtain a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend, 39 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; single; as coachman; good rider and driver; best reference. John Davis, 1,027 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a German on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of lawn, flowers, and place generally; not horses or cows; best references given; wages, $18. G. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—First-class; married; one child; age, 42; competent in all branches; take charge of gentleman's place; best references. M., care J. Jenny, 19 West 28th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—By single young man as groom or coachman; country preferred; best of city reference from last employer. E. L., 48 East 51st St., private stable.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—In a private family; by young man; age 24; with first-class city reference; disengaged May 16; present employer can be seen. Call or address, two days, 928 6th Av.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By young Englishman; good references; willing and obliging; thoroughly competent. H. T., Box 385 Times, Up Town

WOMEN IN CONVENTION

LADIES' HEALTH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION'S SESSIONS BEGUN.

Municipal Housekeeping Hygiene Discussed—Work That Has Been Accomplished Since the Organization Was Started in a Small Way in 1884—Now Well-Equipped Similar Associations in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Brooklyn.

The first convention of the Ladies' Health Protective Association of the City of New-York was opened yesterday in Hosack Hall, at the Academy of Medicine. It will close to-day after members and delegates have visited a typical lodging house, the institutions on Blackwell's Island, an abattoir, and a station house where there is a matron.

Members of the association and delegates discussed municipal housekeeping hygiene, and lunched at the Park Avenue Hotel before going to the Academy of Medicine, where the convention was called to order by the President of the association, Mrs. Mary E. Trautmann.

Others of its officers present were Vice Presidents Mrs. Mary A. Newton and Mrs. Esther Hermann, Recording Secretary Mrs. Genie H. Rosenfeld, Corresponding Secretary Mrs. Emily Wakeman, Treasurer Mrs. Mary Phelps, and Auditor Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier. There were also the following members: Mrs. M. C. Meyer, Mrs. T. Maddock, Mrs. C. M. Williams, Miss M. Philips, Mrs. R. H. Shainwald, Mrs. M. E. Schoen, Mrs. S. Baum, Mrs. C. Fendler, Mrs. J. N. Connor, and Miss C. Barcalow. With some visitors was Mrs. D. G. Croly—"Jennie June."

Mrs. Rosenfeld called the roll of delegates, who were:

Mrs. M. Plunkitt, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. W. H. Payne, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Alexander Gilbert, Plainfield, N. J.; Dr. De Hart, Jersey City; Mrs. Woodbridge, Chester, Penn.; Mrs. H. H. Ward, Erie, Penn.; Mrs. Ella Richardson, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Sarah H. Stevenson and Dr. Julia H. Smith, Chicago; Mrs. T. R. Shannon, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. Olive Pond Amies, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. E. B. Horton, Crafton, N. Y.; Mrs. J. H. Scrimgeour, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. J. Perry, Brooklyn; Mrs. J. H. Scribner, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Schneider, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Mrs. Burtis, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Mary Butler, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary E. Parsons, Jefferson, N. Y.; Miss Clara Conway, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. L. D. Eakin, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. K. B. Gadbison, Orange, N. J.; Miss Celesta Gaines, Jersey City; Mrs. Goodridge, Flushing, L. I.; Mrs. F. A. Hall, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. L. M. Cooley, Chicago; Mrs. M. Ciani, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Mrs. Francis Stillman, Albany; Mrs. M. E. Dexter, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. D. M. Luttrell, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. L. L. Lewis, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. A. Northrup, Yonkers; Mrs. Mather, Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. D. W. Pond, Plainfield, N. J.

In her address of welcome, Mrs. Trautmann said that the members of the Ladies' Health Protective Association extended a hearty and sincere welcome to friends and delegates from sister cities.

Sketching the origin of the association in 1884 in a little band of eleven women, organized to protect their own homes from the emanations from the fertilizer industry of Michael Kane, the speaker said that at that time no thought was had that the work would grow so that it would one day be necessary to hold a convention for the interchange of thoughts and ideas. At that time there were many discouragements, and Mrs. Trautmann believes that, had the magnitude of the task undertaken been fully appreciated, the association would not to-day be in existence.

The old saying that nothing succeeds like success, said the President, was fully exemplified when the association won its first campaign in the abolition of the Kane nuisance. This was an incentive to further achievements, but the members of the association discovered that the municipal authorities did not regard them with favor. Instead of co-operation, they met antagonism, which only served to make them resolved and persevering.

Of what has been accomplished by the Ladies' Health Protective Association, Mrs. Trautmann said:

To-day we can look back and wonder how such a state of affairs could have existed for so many years in a civilized community. Men had tried to do the work before us, but they had failed; we are not so much surprised at that, because they are the breadwinners, and cannot give their time and attention to the details, nor do they so well understand housekeeping, with its numerous duties. We consider the city's housekeeping next in importance to our own.

Of the associations in Brooklyn, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia which have entered under the association's charter of 1891 as the Ladies' National Health Protective Association Mrs. Trautmann spoke as three daughters, and said that they were very precocious children, and were getting along so rapidly that the parent cannot always keep track of them.

"Philadelphia, the youngest child," said the speaker, "is so very energetic that to her solely is due the convention. Philadelphia wanted one last year, and renewed the request this Spring, saying she was going to hold one herself, so it was resolved that the parent organization should hold it, hoping through it to enlarge its family.

"We hope," said Mrs. Trautmann, in conclusion, "that you will all find both pleasure and profit in this meeting, and that your stay in our city may be an agreeable one. We shall do all in our power to make it so, and trust that when you return to your homes you will form similar associations through your knowledge of what can be done by co-operation, perseverance, and patience." [Applause.]

Letters of regret from many who were unable to attend the convention were read by Mrs. Wakeman.

Mrs. J. H. Scrimgeour was then introduced as "President of our eldest daughter, Brooklyn." She said that many rejoiced in the fruits of the work of the New-York organization, and that its success and activity had stimulated the work in Brooklyn. There no great abominations had been encountered; only little things which in the aggregate made up a sum of sanitary neglects and non-enforcement of law. The latest endeavors there had been to instill into the minds of children the thought that they are to be the citizens of the future, and to war against the vile practice of spitting in public places.

Mrs. J. H. Scribner; as a delegate "from our youngest daughter, Philadelphia," read an interesting paper demonstrating that the branch organization is deficient in neither activity nor directness of purpose. It was formed in 1893, and has grappled with every problem growing out of the tenets to enforce existing sanitary laws, call attention to violation thereof, and secure amendments where need there be.

Mrs. D. W. Pond of Plainfield spoke of the sanitary efforts by women there. She warmly indorsed the plan of child training spoken of by Mrs. Scrimgeour.

Mrs. F. A. Hall of the Woman's Improvement Association of Montclair, N. J., said this organization came of the epidemic of typhoid fever from milk. It had so far been unable to control the garbage evil, and found a lack of public pride and spirit.

Mrs. Gaines of Jersey City said there had been done a great deal of deep thinking, but on hearing the papers read in the convention she was convinced that little had been accomplished in Jersey City. It, however, would receive inspiration from the New-York association's meeting.

Other papers and addresses were by Mrs. Stillman of Albany, who spoke of the prevalence of typhoid fever there; Mrs. Ella Richardson of Boston, who told of the co-operation of the many devoted and public-spirited organizations there and the work done in the cause of the beautiful and the ethical; Mrs. Goodrich of Flushing, Mrs. Plunkitt of Pittsfield, who said that if fifteen years ago any one had said there would be such a convention as this she would have exclaimed: "Lord, now lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace"; Mrs. Gallison of Orange, and Mrs. Alexander Gilbert of Plainfield.

At the end of the afternoon session there was an informal discussion, and Mrs. Trautmann eulogized the former President, now the Honorary President, Mrs. Mathilde F. Wendt, now in Europe.

Donations to the Cuban Fair.

The gifts received yesterday for the Cuban fair, which will be opened at Madison Square Garden May 25, included a bronze statuette given by Tiffany & Co., valued at $650; a valuable clock from Jacot & Son, a portrait of Melba as Ophelia, by Miss Hernandez, a Cuban who began her studies at the Cooper Union Art School, and a barrel of clams by B. W. Davis. The fair committee is daily receiving interesting additions to its collection of war and historic Cuban relics. Among them is the flag hoisted by Gen. Narciso Lopez in 1851 over the City Hall at Cardenas, and kept flying for twenty-four hours; also a lance that the General carried. This flag is the same design since adopted by the Cuban Republic and its Army of Liberation. The committee also has the flag hoisted Oct. 10, 1868, at Yara by Carlos Manuel Cespedes, and a machete that did service at the battle of Peralejos, in the present war, when Gen. Martinez Campos was compelled to retreat to escape being captured. A revolver carried by Varona, who was captured on the Virginius, is another relic to be shown.

BILLS AFFECTING JURY SYSTEM.

Mayor Approves of the Service Measure—Hearings on Other Acts.

Mayor Strong is very busy these days. The adjournment of the Legislature April 30 left him a big legacy of bills on which he must give public hearings, and he is pushing this work forward as rapidly as possible. He expects to have his desk clear of all the bills by Monday night.

Three of the bills heard yesterday affected the jury system. The first provides that after twelve days' service in court jurors shall not be called on to serve again for the succeeding two years. The Mayor approved this.

The second bill provides that the jurors shall receive six days' notice before being called, and transfers the serving of certain jury notices from the Sheriff to the Commissioner of Jurors. Sheriff Tamsen appeared in opposition to this bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it takes from the Sheriff one of the duties for which the office was established, and therefore deprives him of a Constitutional right.

Sheriff Tamsen said he thought it unwise to have two separate departments serving jury notices, for the Sheriff must still serve criminal jury notices.

Commissioner of Jurors Plimley favored the bill on the ground that it would concentrate the responsibility in the Commissioner of Jurors. The Mayor said he would take the matter under consideration.

The third jury bill provides that henceforth the jurors shall receive $2 a day besides the usual fees, and their traveling expenses, at the rate of 5 cents a mile a day, during their attendance in court. Assistant District Attorney Unger favored the bill. Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke opposed it on the ground that it would increase too much the expenses of the courts. The Mayor did not give his decision on the bill.

Commissioner Sheffield of the Fire Department appeared to favor the bill providing that of the 75 per cent. of the Raines liquor tax which goes to the city, at least 10 per cent. shall be turned over by the Board of Estimate to the Pension Fund of the Fire Department.

The law provides that in any event no less than $15,000 shall be taken out of the Raines law proceeds for the purpose, and if the 10 per cent. amounts to more than $75,000, it must be turned into the Pension Fund.

Under the old law the Fire Department Pension Fund was entitled to 10 per cent. of the proceeds, provided it did not exceed $75,000. There was no opposition to the bill, and after Mr. Sheffield had given his views the Mayor gave it his approval.

The Mayor vetoed two special bills, one giving the Fire Board authority to reconsider the dismissal of James P. Reilly, who was dismissed ten years ago, and another compelling the Fire Board to pay Margaret Hudson $1,000 life insurance.

The woman's husband, who was dismissed, carried the case to the courts and was reinstated. Between the time of the dismissal and the order of reinstatement he died and the widow was refused the insurance money, but was allowed her husband's back pay.

The Mayor approved the bill directing all master plumbers to file a copy of their certificates with the Building Department.

There was a hearing on two bills affecting the County Clerk's office, one extending the term of the County Clerk from two years to four years, and another authorizing the appointment of two additional special clerks for the County Clerk's office at salaries of $2,500.

The extension of the term does not affect the present County Clerk, whose term expires in 1897, but will affect his successor.

The two clerks asked for are to take charge of the old records of the defunct Superior and Common Pleas Courts, which, under the new Constitution, have been placed in the charge of the County Clerk. No one spoke for or against either bill, and the Mayor approved both of them.

ROMANCE ENDS IN HOBOKEN.

It Began in Goettingen When Mathel and Annie Dolle Were Married.

A romance of two continents, which has extended over five years, culminated in the office of Clerk Henry Rathgen of the Hoboken District Court yesterday.

Emil Mathel, now a prosperous druggist of 246 South Halsted Street, Chicago, was in Göttingen, Germany, two years ago. He had attended school in the sleepy old city, and when he left home to seek his fortune in the Western world a pretty girl, eight years his junior, cried herself sick over the parting. They were betrothed lovers, young Mathel and Annie Dolle, and the parting, hard for both, was softened only by Emil's promise to send for his sweetheart as soon as he could afford the money. The girl's parents, and, indeed, the young folks themselves, were too practical to believe in love on the cottage plan, or the bread and cheese and kisses diet.

Mathel went to Chicago, where he opened a drug store and prospered. A few weeks ago he wrote to his Göttingen sweetheart, reminding her of her promise. She agreed to come on, and took passage on the Havel from Bremen. Mathel reached Hoboken Wednesday, and yesterday he was one of the most anxious and eager spectators who gathered on the Hoboken piers to await the arrival of the steamer. He met his affianced half-way down the gangplank, despite the growling customs officers, and the warmth of the greetings exchanged attracted considerable attention.

Mathel wanted to be married right off. Annie was willing, and together they went to the Hoboken City Hall, to call on Judge Paxton. The Justice was absent, but the clerk sent for Justice of the Peace Rusch, who performed the ceremony. Clerk Rathgen and Counselor Joseph S. Parry acted as witnesses. To carry out the old custom of insuring good luck for the bride, the newly made man and wife both insisted that the Justice and the witnesses kiss the bride. They were bashful, but the young woman was insistent, and throwing her arms about first one and then the other, gave each in turn a good, old-fashioned smack. Justice Rusch received a twenty-five-dollar fee for his good offices.

WORK BY CHILDREN IN MODELING.

Exhibit of the Ethical Culture Schools —Addresses on Art Instruction.

Joseph T. Bedford lectured before the Society for Ethical Culture in the Carnegie Lyceum yesterday afternoon on "Boys' Manual Work as Developed from the Kindergarten to All the Grades."

He illustrated his remarks with several models, such as a railroad locomotive, a lantern, blocks, and diagrams. He said that the pupils should have object and practical lessons, and should be given opportunity to use tools and taught the principles of construction.

The exhibit of the educational work of the Ethical Culture Schools was largely attended in the evening. John La Farge and George De F. Brush gave short addresses on "The General Principles of Art Instruction." Miss M. Dewing Woodward spoke on "The Work Done in Our Art Department," and Frederick W. Coburn gave an address on "The Value of Art Instruction in the Elementary School."

The exhibit will be closed to-day, but will be opened again to-morrow.

A Health Commissioner Controverted.

The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union has issued a reply to the statement recently published by Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn, giving the result of an inspection of the bakeshops in that city, made by Dr. Purdy, one of the Inspectors of the Health Department. The union says that Dr. Purdy seeks to convey the impression that Brooklyn bakeshops are clean and free of disease germs, while the exact contrary is the fact. The union instances a number of bakeshops which are devoid of the proper sanitary arrangements, and are filthy, unventilated, and are used as sleeping apartments for employes. It is charged in the letter also that the report of the Brooklyn Health Commissioner is simply a "white-washing" process in favor of the owners of filthy and unwholesome cellar bakeries.

St. Paul's School Cadets on Parade.

The battalion of the St. Paul cadets, comprising the pupils of the Sunday school of St. Paul's Church, at Broadway and Fulton Street, had a parade and street drill last night. The young soldiers, attired in a uniform closely resembling that of the National Guard, and carrying muskets with bayonets fixed, assembled at the schoolhouse at Fulton and Church Streets, and, after a preliminary drill in the manual of arms, under command of Major Herbert S. Smith, the junior curate of the church, marched into Fulton Street and thence up Broadway to the City Hall Park. There, to the great delight of the park loungers, the cadets went through company and battalion drill, after which they marched back to the schoolhouse, where they were dismissed. The movements were all executed with a promptness and precision, showing careful instruction.

FIRE INSURANCE MEETING

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS HOLDS ITS ANNUAL SESSION.

Interesting Reports Concerning the Year's Business—An Unusually Large Attendance—Effects of Incendiarism on the Insurance Business and the Question of Rewards to Detect Crime—Greater Values Crowded into Single Buildings.

There was an unusually full attendance of members of the National Board of Fire Underwriters at the thirtieth annual meeting, which was held in the rooms of the New-York board, 32 Nassau Street, yesterday. E. A. Walton presided, and more than fifty insurance companies were represented.

President Walton reviewed the work of the board for the past year, and its benefit to the public and the insurance business since the organization of the board in 1866. He said that the progress made in securing better building laws, particularly in the larger cities, had been very pronounced, owing to the unremitting labor of the Fire Underwriters.

New hazards, he explained, were constantly appearing, as greater values were now being crowded into one building, or perhaps on one floor, than would formerly have been placed in a whole block. The President recommended an exchange between the members of the board in the shape of a periodical, which would enable them to co-operate on any one desirable point, and it was also suggested that important information affecting the efficient work of agents and the detection and announcement of suspicious risks would find a mouthpiece for the trade through this channel. This matter was later referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, and if it is adopted it will result in the issuing of a journal for the publication of information that is now kept quiet by careless companies and dishonest agents.

Marshall S. Driggs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in his report referred to the report of the Committee on Incendiarism and Arson, in which subscribers are reminded that it is not the purpose of the arson fund to reward officials for doing their duty, but to offer incentives to the detection, conviction, and incarceration of incendiaries in cases not likely to be taken up without such an incentive. Mr. Driggs said he desired to emphasize this sentiment, and to express his belief that such cases were demoralizing in their tendency and not in harmony with the purpose of the subscribers to the arson fund.

G. A. Van Allen, Chairman of the Incendiarism and Arson Committee, stated that during 1895 there were 213 rewards offered, amounting to $68,450. Since the fund was subscribed in 1875 rewards aggregating 3,627 and amounting to $1,262,000 have been offered. Even the rewards which are not claimed frequently have a deterrent effect, evidence coming to the committee that after a reward offer publicly posted incendiarism had ceased altogether, where it had formerly been frequent. Of the 3,627 rewards offered since 1873, 193 have been paid. The amount paid out was $57,250, and 273 convictions were secured, the average sentence of each being five years.

F. C. Moore, Chairman of the Committee on the Construction of Buildings, expressed the opinion that the law for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries should be $5,000 where the board now offered but $500. Men were frequently arrested, but it cost a man time and money to attend court, and he should be well paid for his help in putting rascals in jail.

A report from the Treasurer showed cash on hand, $7,286.71. The Nominating Committee of officers for the year was appointed, as follows: E. F. Beddall, New-York; M. S. Driggs, New-York; G. L. Ellison, Philadelphia; E. G. Richards, Hartford, and W. T. Barton, Philadelphia.

The following were elected for the year: President—W. B. Clark of the Aetna Company, Hartford, Conn.; Vice President—Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe, New-York; Secretary—Robert W. Beadle of the United Firemen's Company, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Frederick W. Arnold of the Equitable Company, Providence, R. I. Charles Sewall of Philadelphia, C. S. Hollinshead of Philadelphia, and C. B. Whiting of Hartford, Conn., were elected to the Executive Committee.

RECEPTION TO BISHOP FARLEY.

Guest of the Catholic Club—Welcomed by Judge Daly.

The members of the Catholic Club gave a reception last night to Bishop John M. Farley of this city at the clubhouse, 120 West Fifty-ninth Street.

An address of welcome was made by Judge Joseph F. Daly, President of the club, who, after speaking in warm terms of the many services done for the Church by Bishop Farley, said:

"Our honored guest is distinguished by something all his own—by personal characteristics which mark him in a body of clergymen unequaled for force of character, greatness of purpose, and variety of personal gifts. He unites all the virtues of one who loves silence and retirement with the graces of the most winning address and persuasive rhetoric when the occasion demands that he should speak. And herein lies his signal achievements in every field of action to which he has been called. For it would be difficult for him to advocate a cause without making it a success.

"When he speaks it is from conviction, and when he has ceased to speak he has left his hearers convinced. Truth from his lips seems to take on an added beauty, and reason adds force. Wit embellishes the structure fabric of his logic, and resistless kindness levels every barrier to his approach."

Bishop Farley responded and told how honored he felt by the reception given to him. He said the club was one the Catholic Church could be proud of, and that it had done much to promote the interest of the community and the good of the Church to which its members belonged.

After the speaking there was a formal presentation of the Bishop to the various members present. The Bishop was introduced by President Daly. There was a short musical programme and afterward refreshments were served. Nearly all of the clergymen of the archdiocese were present.

ROUND-UP OF BOWERY PEDDLERS

Parents Make a Noisy Demonstration in the Essex Market Court.

Many complaints have been received recently by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children about the children infesting the Bowery at all hours of the night peddling candy and chewing gum, in order, in many cases, to provide an income for their shiftless parents. Agent Wiedling of the society stationed himself at Grand Street and the Bowery Wednesday night, between 11 o'clock and midnight had arrested nine of these lads. They were taken to the Eldridge Street Police Station, whence they were conveyed to the society's rooms in a wagon.

At the Essex Market Court yesterday Agent Wiedling asked Magistrate Cornell to commit the children pending an examination into the circumstances of their parents. The courtroom was crowded by the parents and relatives of the boys, and when the Magistrate granted the agent's request they raised a great disturbance. Some of them rushed forward and begged and implored the Magistrate to release the children, but this was refused, and when the lads were taken away in the society's wagon the crowd blocked the street and yelled and jeered at Agent Wiedling. The services of the entire force of police at the court was necessary before quiet was restored.

Two Hearts That Beat as One.

From The Boston Traveler, May 9.

Doctors examined William King, an old colored man of Chelsea, last night, and found evidence of two hearts that beat together. The examination took place in the office of Dr. William C. Cutter, who afterward said that there was no doubt of the presence of two hearts.

A Charitable Suggestion.

From The Boston Transcript.

A lady dressed in mourning was seen speeding away on her bicycle, her long black veil floating behind her in the Spring breeze. Perhaps she was going for a doctor and had not time even to change her hat.

TWO MORE JURORS FOUND.

Five Men Now Waiting to Try Mrs. Fleming for Murder.

Two more jurors were secured in Recorder Goff's court yesterday for the trial of Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, on the charge of having killed her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, with poison, on Aug. 30, 1895.

The five jurors thus far accepted are Charles B. Poor, a wine dealer at 44 Beaver Street; David S. Hotaling, a real estate dealer at 96 Broadway; Charles Sam, a boot and shoe dealer at 2,284 Third Avenue; John D. Buchtel, a wine dealer at 24 East Fifty-ninth Street, and Edwin B. Holden, dealer in coal at 1 Broadway. When the court was adjourned yesterday until 10:30 o'clock this morning Recorder Goff announced that he would hold evening sessions in order to expedite the work of securing a jury.

When court was opened yesterday morning the third panel of 100 talesmen was on hand. Mrs. Fleming looked pale, and dark circles around her eyes indicated that she had passed a sleepless night in the Tombs. Miss Florence Bliss, her half-sister, greeted her with a kiss and chatted with her during the proceedings. The three jurymen already sworn in were well supplied with magazines and newspapers with which to while away the tedious hours devoted to the examination of talesmen.

Talesmen who were anxious to be excused occupied about half an hour in presenting to the court their reasons for not wishing to do jury duty. The delay might have been longer had not Clerk Penney announced that only legal excuses would be received, and that social and business excuses would be of no avail.

When the talesmen with legal excuses had been listened to, the search for the fourth juror was begun.

Bernard Philips, a cigar dealer at 1,571 First Avenue, was called to the stand. He said he had no conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty, but when he said he was a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, he was promptly excused.

John H. McKean, a builder of 182 Columbus Avenue, said he was opposed to the death penalty for women and was excused.

Richard H. Taylor of 42 West Ninety-seventh Street was excused because he would not convict on circumstantial evidence. Other talesmen were excused for similar reasons. John A. Gray of 131 East Thirty-fifth Street was rejected because he was a juryman on the first trial of Dr. Henry Meyer. Edward C. Griffin of 54 Duane Street had formed an opinion in the case, and thought he could not change his opinion. He was challenged by Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Mrs. Fleming, and the Recorder sustained the challenge.

Mr. Buchtel said he was not opposed to the death penalty or circumstantial evidence. He was the first talesman in twenty who had given such answers. He said he had read everything about the case, but knew nothing to prevent his giving an impartial verdict. He was acceptable to both sides, and was sworn in as the fourth juror. The other three jurors looked pleased when he took his seat beside them.

Jacob Baumann, the furniture dealer, was acceptable to the people, but was peremptorily challenged by the defense.

Joseph N. T. Levick, who is in the insurance business, said he had passed the age of three-score and ten years. When asked by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre to give his age, he replied angrily, "I do not want my age to be published. I am over twenty-one years old."

"Are you seventy years old?" asked the Recorder.

"I am not. I am pretty near it," answered the talesman.

"You are between twenty-one and seventy years old?"

"That is it," said Mr. Levick.

He was excused.

Mr. Holden proved acceptable to both sides, and was sworn in.

Other talesmen were excused because they were opposed to the death penalty or were prejudiced against circumstantial evidence, and then the court adjourned until to-day.

TRINITY CHURCH'S HALF CENTURY.

Special Services in the Edifice—The Parish Celebration Next Year.

Services of unusual interest were held in Old Trinity Episcopal Church, in Broadway at the head of Wall Street, yesterday the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of the present edifice. The pews were all filled, and many persons stood in the aisles and the space back of the pews.

The services were in accordance with the usual form for Ascension Day, except that the choir was reinforced and there was an orchestra of thirty-six pieces used in connection with the two organs. The altar and chancel were beautifully decorated with flowers—lilies, hyacinths, &c.—and palms.

In the processional were the Revs. Drs. Morgan Dix, W. H. Vibbert, and D. H. Greer, and Assistants the Revs. J. W. Hill, A. W. Griffin, R. M. Kemp, J. H. Knowles, and several other clergymen connected with Trinity Parish. Beethoven's mass in C was the principal number of the musical programme. The processional was: "O God of God! O Light of Light!" which was dedicated to Dr. Messiter, the chief organist of Trinity Church. The introit was the chorus, "Lift Up Your Heads," from the "Messiah," and the offertory was Hummel's "Alma Virgo," set to English words by Dr. Messiter. The recessional was the hymn, "Crown Him with Many Crowns."

While Dr. Messiter directed the music from the chancel and the assistant organist, Victor Baier, kept time with him in the organ loft, Victor Baier had charge of the orchestra of thirty-six pieces. Prof. Frutchey played the great organ, and Prof. Hedden the smaller organ in the chancel. In addition to the regular choir of boys, there were Mrs. Warren R. Hedden, who was the soprano soloist, and several volunteer singers. After the services the orchestra gave with fine effect the finale to Mozart's "Jupiter Symphony."

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who said that the passing of the half-century mark was indeed a notable event in the history of the sacred structure. Next year the parish will celebrate a much more important date in the history of Old Trinity—the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Trinity Parish.

ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Interesting Exercises at St. Catherine's Convent—Mass by Bishop Farley.

The fiftieth anniversary of St. Catherine's Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at, Eighty-first Street and Madison Avenue, was celebrated yesterday.

The first home of the convent was in Prince Street, between Mulberry and Mott Streets. Connected with the convent is St. Joseph's Industrial Home for Destitute Children, in which 600 girls are cared for, and at Tarrytown, N. Y., 450 boys are cared for in St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Male Children.

The exercises yesterday were held in the spacious chapel of St. Joseph's Home, which was crowded with the friends of the institution and of the inmates of the home. The services began at 10 o'clock in the morning with a mass by Bishop Farley. The sermon was delivered by Father Doyle of the Paulist Fathers.

Three novitiates, Sisters Mary Winifred, Mary Leo, and Mary Jerome, took their vows and veils, and rings were presented to them by Bishop Farley. The "Te Deum" closed the service.

The Gentleman from St. Louis.

From The Washington Times.

There were several rounds of laughter and applause in the House when Speaker Reed, evidently preoccupied with thoughts of the approaching National Convention of the Republican Party, in recognizing Mr. Joy of Missouri, said:

"The gentleman from St. Louis."

The point of the joke, as it presented itself to the members, lay in the fact that Mr. Joy is the only one in the Missouri delegation who advocates the nomination of Mr. Reed for the Presidency. It was, consequently, naturally suggestive that the Speaker might depend upon Mr. Joy, who is a resident of St. Louis, to render him some material aid during the continuance of the great convention. In any event, the incident served the purpose of affording temporary amusement.

Crisp and the Senatorship.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

It seems to have been Mr. Crisp's opinion that the State of Georgia owed him the Senatorship; that all he had to do was to claim it, and that it would be sacrilege on the part of anybody who might dare to say that it should not be given to him because his standing on vital economic problems was not sound.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CAPT. KILLILEA'S JURY SELECTED.

The Prosecution Opened and Taking of Testimony to Begin.

The selection of the jurors who are to decide whether Police Captain Thomas Killilea unlawfully received a gratuity of $100 from the manager of Manhattan Field for his services in preserving order during the Yale-Princeton football game on Thanksgiving Day, 1894, was completed yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Keogh. The case for the prosecution was opened, and then court was adjourned until to-day, when the taking of testimony will begin.

The completion of the jury was not accomplished without a good deal of shifting of the men in the jury box. When court was adjourned Wednesday there were eleven jurors, who had been provisionally accepted. The first talesman called yesterday passed the searching examination of the counsel for the prosecution and the defense, and was accepted provisionally. Then the weeding-out process began, both sides freely using their right to challenge peremptorily.

It was late in the afternoon when each side announced it was content with the following jury:

Robert Struthers, foreman, insurance, 44 Edgecombe Avenue; Max Morganstein, President, 25 West Eighty-eighth Street; William C. Barker, agricultural implements, 228 East Nineteenth Street; Abraham S. Burtis, milk, 327 East Sixty-second Street; Max Just, real estate, 421 East Ninety-first Street; Lyster C. Reighley, dry goods, 477 Broome Street; William H. Martin, clothing, 114 East Thirty-sixth Street; John F. Palmer, teas, 269 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Charles L. Hirsh, drug sundries, 109 East Sixty-fourth Street; Charles W. Owston, Standard Oil Company, 337 West Eighty-fifth Street; Charles A. Heitman, butter, 141 Hester Street; Harry B. Livingston, jeweler, 53 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Austen G. Fox, one of the special counsel employed to assist in the prosecution, then opened the case for the People. He defined the law relating to the taking of a gratuity by a public officer to do what it was his sworn duty to do, and said that it was a crime for the defendant to have taken this money as charged in the indictment. The prosecution would produce a witness named Bull who would testify that he gave the check for $100 to the Captain in his private office, and indorsed it so that there would be no difficulty in having it cashed. The prosecution would also prove, he said, that the Captain had the check cashed in a saloon in his precinct.

Justice Keogh, after warning the jurors not to talk about the case to any one, allowed them to go to their homes.

A TUG'S SAFETY VALVE PLUGGED.

Engineer of the Haddon Tried by Steambont Inspectors.

The attention of the local Board of Inspectors of steam vessels was recently called to the tug Robert Hadden, whose engineer was said to be in the habit of "plugging" the safety valve to increase the tug's boiler power whenever the vessel had a heavy tow to pull.

The Robert Haddon, which is owned by the Meyers Excursion and Navigation Company, was closely watched by order of the Inspectors, and as a result Elbert M. Dodge, engineer of the tug, was summoned to appear before the Inspectors yesterday. Assistant Boiler Inspector Andrew H. Pitchfield testified that he had gone on board the vessel unannounced, and found that "the safety valve on the boiler of the steamer was jammed on its seat by an open-end wrench being driven from the top of the lever to the stop of the valve stem under the cap."

This is in direct violation of Section 4,437 of the Revised Statutes, which says that "every person who intentionally loads or obstructs, or causes to be loaded or obstructed, in any way or manner, the safety valve of a boiler, or who employs any other means or device whereby the boiler may be subjected to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the certificate of the Inspectors, * * * shall be fined $200, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years."

Engineer Dodge admitted that he had plugged the steam valve with the wrench, but said it had been plugged only about fifteen minutes before the Boiler Inspector made the discovery. The engineer said he had been simply experimenting, and he begged Inspectors Fairchild and Barrett to be lenient with him, as he had a wife and children who would suffer if he were so punished. He stated that he had been a licensed engineer for fifteen years, and had been in charge of the Haddon four months. Decision was reserved.

Sound Money Will Get Their Votes.

From The Boston Transcript.

Anybody mingling much with merchants, Democrats and Republicans, finds that they propose to condition their suffrage this year on fidelity to sound money as the underlying general issue, deeper and broader than any politics.

Entirely Redecorated.

From The Boston Journal.

There will soon come the time when an application of soap and water will justify a manager in announcing that his theatre "has been entirely redecorated during the Summer vacation."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

How difficult it is, until you know where to look, to get rareties in furnishings.

Lately we have reproduced some famous old designs, the originals of which are to be seen only in museums.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The installation of officers of the Institute of Accounts took place last evening at the hall of the Institute, 144 Madison Avenue. President Charles E. Sprague of the Union Dime Savings Bank presided. The following officers were installed: President—Silas Sadler Packard, F. I. A.; Vice President—Thomas Strong Whitbeck, F. I. A.; Secretary—Charles Both, F. I. A.; Treasurer—Edward J. Fitzgerald, F. I. A.; Assistant Secretary—William P. Plant, C. A. The Institute of Accounts is an association of business managers, expert accountants, bookkeepers, auditors, and teachers, and its purpose is to elevate and dignify the profession of accountant, and to aid and encourage professional excellence, and to issue certificates under the seal of the institute. The institute was incorporated July 28, 1882.

—The Spanish Theosophical Society will hold its open public meeting at the headquarters, 144 Madison Avenue, to-morrow evening. The President, C. L. Simon, when a resident of Caracas, Venezuela, was thrown into prison on account of his political beliefs. He lectured on Theosophy to his 200 fellow-prisoners, and, convincing a number, formed a Theosophical Society in Caracas. New-York City and vicinity has now a Spanish, a German, and nine English branches, and one in French is contemplated.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $250 with which to provide for an aged couple through another year. The man is a chronic invalid and the woman too feeble to work, and they have no relations or friends able to help them. They are very worthy people, devoted to each other, and it would be unkind to break up their little home and separate them. Money sent for this case to the society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

—Coroner Dobbs held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Armbruster of 412 Sixth Street, who was killed in a fight with George Miller in front of 96 Avenue B on May 2. The evidence showed that Miller expostulated with Armbruster, who had knocked his twelve-year-old brother down. Armbruster struck Miller, and the latter returned the blow, knocking him down. His head struck the pavement, fracturing his skull and causing death. The jury found that Miller had acted in self-defense, and he was discharged.

—The New-York orphaned children kept and cared for in the Daisy Fields Home and Hospital, Englewood, N. J., may soon have to return to the miserable tenements from which they came unless charitable and generous persons respond to an urgent appeal which is made for money to continue the work. Donations may be sent to Mrs. Joseph R. Tillinghast, care of Turner, McClure & Rolston, 22 William Street, New-York City.

—A verdict for $1,750 was recovered yesterday in the Supreme Court by Valentina De Guidi, an Italian girl, against Nicola Cimmino for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, who si eighteen years of age, claimed that she had been betrayed by the defendant.

—Henry J. Jordan, an Englishman, thirty-nine years old, was fined $500 by Judge Fitzgerald, in the General Sessions yesterday, for illegally practicing medicine at 21 West Nineteenth street. Jordan pleaded guilty and promised not to practice medicine in this country again. He paid his fine.

—At a free meeting of the electrical section of the American Institute, 111 West Thirty-eighth Street, in conjunction with the Henry Electrical Club, this evening, at 8 o'clock, Nelson W. Perry will lecture on "Electro-Magnetic Induction."

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company announces that to-morrow, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Monday, from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M., their new special Buffalo express train will be on public exhibition in Jersey

Friday
May 15-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

A BETTER POLICE SYSTEM

IMPROVEMENTS BROUGHT ABOUT IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Report of Special Committee Which Looked Into the Methods and the Good That Has Resulted—The Plan of Separate Administration Deprecated—Men of the Force Appreciate that Advancement Depends on Their Own Exertions.

The methods of appointment and promotion as adopted by the present Board of Police Commissioners, and now in force in the department have been the subject of an exhaustive examination by a committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, which undertook the task at the invitation of President Roosevelt. The committee consisted of Carl Schurz, Alfred Bishop Mason, George R. Bishop, William Jay Schieffelin, and George McAneny, the Secretary of the association. The results of the examination have been submitted to the Executive Committee of the association.

The committee, in its report, reviews the events which preceded the taking of office by the present Commissioners, with particular reference to the revelations of the Lexow investigation. It had been shown, says the committee, that not only members of the force of both high and low rank had been guilty of blackmail and corruption, but that this, to a certain degree, was the logical result of the methods of appointment and promotion which had prevailed for years in the department. Further, it had been shown that appointments to the force, with only an occasional exception, were secured through political influence or by absolute purchase, and that promotions were generally made for similar reasons, and the civil service rules were so perverted that they did not seriously interfere with either practice. It very frequently followed that, having entered the department by means of corruption, an officer accepted the plan as a natural basis for his future course, and in order to cover the amount paid for his appointment he levied blackmail on others. Merit and efficiency had little to do with the appointment or advancement of a policeman during several years previous to the appointment of the present Commissioners.

This was the state of affairs in the demoralized Police Department when Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant, Parker, and Andrews took charge, and the new commission undertook to reorganize the force on a merit basis. The Bi-Partisan bill provided for a separate Civil Service Board, to be entirely independent of the Municipal Supervisory Commission. This became a very efficient body by the addition of four clerks, one of whim, Mr. Willoughby B. Dobbs, who had served four years in the National Civil Service Commission, being made Chief Examiner, and another, Mr. William H. Bell, who had been a year on the Municipal Civil Service Board, being made Secretary. Practically all the work had been done by these employs who have become trained exprts. The immense amount of work that has been accomplished could only have been done by four such experts devoting their whole tim to it. Without thir aid the Civil Service Board would have been utterly helpless, as the Inspectors and Captains could not possibly spare the time from their regular duties to learn an entirely new set of duties, the proper performance of which would have demanded their executive attention. But thanks to the appointment of these clerks, and to their very efficient labors the board has reached a high standard of proficiency, and has become an important factor in the regeneation of the foce. Its efficiency was also due to a great extent to the resolute purpose of the Police Commissioners to obey the civil service law in letter and spirit. The committe, however, deprecates the plan of separate administration of the civil service laws as in itself unwise and vicious, and in the hands of administrators unfriendly to civil service reform might result in the nullification of all the good to be hoped for from the reform.

There existed a large number of vacancies in the force of patrolmen when the new board got into working order. The retirement of the Chief of Police and a number of Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants still further reduced the force, and the Commissioners found it necessary to proceed at once to secure a large number of new men for patrol duty, and to fill, by promotion, the vacant places in the higher grades.

Since the organization of the new board and up to the time of the committee's examination 896 men had been appointed as patrolmen. There had been received from the Municipal Civil Service Board 1,500 applications filed before the passage of the Bi-partisan bill. These men were the first to be examined. Only 416 passed the physical examination, and only 144 passed the mental examination. Six of those were dropped from the roll for cheating and 7 for other proper reasons; 13 were not selected because of the unsatisfactory nature of their vouchers, of themselves, or their antecedents. The separate commission had received the applications of 1,170 candidates, 3,075 of whom had been examined by the Board of Surgeons and 55 per cent. were rejected. In the mental examinations which followed about 30 per cent. failed, leaving not more than 15 per cent. of the original applicants who reached the eligible lists. Each time the examinations has been advertised widely.

The Commissioners had also taken pains to emphasize publicly the fact that candidates would be selected for appointment solely on their merits, and that political considerations would have no weight. As a result a much better grade of applicants has appeared. Before appointment the applicants who succeed in getting on the eligible lists are separately summoned before each Commissioner and examined by him personally. Twenty of the men on the eligible list were examined in this manner by President Roosevelt in the presence of the members of the committee. As each personal examination proceeded the Commissioner marked upon the list the answer to the questions put and his general estimate of the candidate's fitness. In no case had the applicant been personally known to the Commissioner.

President Roosevelt, the committee says, expressed his desire to have the members of the committee examine into every appointment or promotion, reduction or dismissal that had been made, and placed at the disposal of the committee the records of the department and the private memoranda of the Commissioners in reference to these acts. Mr. Roosevelt told the committee that his experience had taught him that the competitive system was not only the best possible, but the only possible, system in regard to appointments. With regard to promotions, however, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the conviction that the competitive plan by formal examinations was not the best. His experience, he said, had steadily inclined him to the belief that only as one element in the general promotion test are the written examinations in the case of the police of practical use, and after a careful consideration of the subject the commission had arranged a plan of promotions approved by the State Civil Service Commission, under which to the candidate is given a maximum merit mark of 65 per cent., representing the Commissioners' personal judgment of his record and qualifications.

The plan of promotion is practically identical in each grade, from Roundsman to Chief. The merit mark is given for practical efficiency. The commission adopted the plan not to give a man a mark of more than 40 unless satisfied of his ability to perform the duties of the higher rank to which he aspired. As a general average of 75 per cent. is required to place the candidate on the eligible list for promotion, he cannot reach this list if the merit mark is below 40. This plan, in its practical effect, gives the commission complete control of promotions so far as the acceptance of candidates is concerned. The committee says that this permits a personal discretion, which, when exercised by an honest commission is bound to secure the best results. Under a dishonest ore even indifferent commission it might work badly; although, perhaps, under such a commission no system would work well.

The considerations governing the Police Commissioners in appointing Captains, as set forth in the committee's report, have been partly the records of the men and partly the peculiar fitness shown in handling precincts assigned to them on probation. President Roosevelt assured the committee that in the great majority of the cases of promotion in all grades the members of the board had been ignorant of the politics of the men promoted. Where they possessed the information on this subject it had been accidental and had not in the slightest degree affected the chances of the candidate either way.

In concluding the report the committee says that the testimony of those familiar with the conditions at Police Headquarters under the old régime and since the change of administration is that the influence of the new plan is felt throughout the entire department. The men are said to appreciate generally that their advancement in the future is to depend on the character of their service, and the increased efficiency shown in the general work of the department is due principally to this cause.

The action of the Police Commissioners in the matter of dismissals is also commended by the committee. The number of dismissals from the force for all causes during the past five years has been as follows: 1891, 30; 1892, 14; 1893, 14; 1894, 40; 1895-6, 109, making a total of 207. The increase during 1894 was connected directly with the disclosures of the Lexow committee. During the year ending April 30, 1895, the number of dismissals had been 49, and since that date the number dismissed had been 74.

Under the old régime the penalties for infraction of the rules were generally light, and the fact that the penalties were provided for certain offenses contributed but little to the maintenance of discipline. The present board had dismissed men for offenses which, while serious, would have been punished in the old days by a fine of a few days' pay. The fact that cases of infraction of rules are dealt with impartially and severely has aided materially in bringing the department to the improved condition of discipline in which it now seems to be.

Silas W. Burt, State Civil Service Commissioner, has given his approval of the report of the committee. He says:

"I was present at the examination for a part of the time only, but my previous investigations covered that part under review by the committee during my absence. "The report is fair and accurate, and I cordially agree in its conclusions. The merit system of appointment and promotion has never had a more fair and painstaking trial than has been given it by the present Board of Police Commissioners; in their action I have never even seen a trace of partisanship, but, on the other hand, an anxious endeavor to secure the services of the most capable and the promotion of the most meritorious."

A BROOKLYN CHURCH OUT OF DEBT.

Bishop Littlejohn Presides at Interesting Consecration Ceremonies.

Ascension Day was celebrated in Brooklyn yesterday in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches; but there was a jubilee celebration in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, at Fourth Avenue and Pacific Street. The debt on the church had been paid, and Bishop Littlejohn consecrated the edifice.

The services were begun at 11 o'clock, when the Bishop led a procession around the building. He was the officiating clergyman. After the regular services the Bishop celebrated the communion. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. G. Williamson Smith of Trinity College, Hartford, who was the rector of the church in 1881. At the conclusion of the services the clergymen and their friends had dinner at the Montauk Club.

The rector at the present time is the Rev. G. Calvert Carter, who during the last three years worked hard to lift the mortgage of $25,000.

The members of the official board of the church are: Wardens—Frederick A. Parsons, Edward A. Caner; Vestrymen—Theophilus Lockitt, Isaac Simonson, William G. Sims, Frederick T. Parsons, Henry V. Raymond, Charles B. W. Wardlaw, Joseph Montgomery, and Frederick S. Cowperthwait.

Limit of the Seal Catch.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Secretary Carlisle has authorized United States Agent Crowley, at the Seal Islands, to permit the North American Commercial Company to take, as the season's catch, not to exceed 30,000 male seals, if, in his (Crowley's) judgment, when the herd arrives, so many can be taken without injury to the herd. The limit of catch last season was 15,000.

TRIED TO REFORM BECKER

POLICE CAPTAIN FRENCH OF BROOKLYN THOUGHT HE HAD SUCCEEDED.

Took an Interest in the Swindler After the Latter Was Released from the Penitentiary—Becker Hired the Captain's House and Took Him for a Boarder—Brother-in-Law Betrayed Him to Bank of France Officials.

Charles Becker, who was arrested in Newark, N. J., Wednesday on the charge of having swindled the Nevada Bank of San Francisco out of $22,000 by means of a raised check, has quite a history in Brooklyn.

He has lived in the Twenty-sixth Ward in that city for many years, and was known as a reformed man. Twenty-five years ago he married Miss Alice Hearing, whose father was a lithographer, and from him Becker learned a good deal about the business. Mr. Hearing was not well disposed toward his son-in-law, and caused his arrest for swindling the Union Trust Company of this city out of $64,000. Becker was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary for six years for having perfected a plate for the printing of one-thousand-franc notes upon the Bank of France.

When Becker came out of the penitentiary he was taken up by Police Captain Harry French, who at the time was the Captain of the precinct in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn. Capt. French tried to reform the man, and it was believed that he had been successful, but this latest outbreak proves that such was not the case. Speaking of Becker yesterday, the Captain said:

"Charlie was a good-natured, free and easy sort of a fellow, and one of the best and kindest-hearted men socially that I ever knew. When I first became acquainted with him, did I know what he was? Of course I did. At that time he was serving a six and a half years term in the Kings County Penitentiary for having attempted to forge some 1,000f. notes on the Bank of France. He was living at Cypress Hills at this time, and I think that it was Detectives Zundt and Shaughnessey who arrested him. His father and his wife, were living with him at the Cypress Hills house, but it was his wife's brother, Frank Hearing, who gave him away. These notes on the Bank of France had not been put in circulation at this time, but I guess the gang who were working on them had everything nearly ready. But it is a fact, as was proved, that the Bank of France employed lawyers and special detectives in New-York, and it was through Frank Hearing that the conviction was secured.

"This brother-in-law was too impatient to wait for the result of Charlie's work, and thought that he would get more money, and quicker, by informing the officials who represented the French bank in New-York of what was going on. This brother-in-law was also living at Cypress Hills with his sister, Mrs. Becker, and Becker's father, and so had ample chance to give the police all the clues which it was necessary for them to work upon. When Becker was arrested an engraved plate was found upon which the work of one-half the side of a 1,000f. note was completed. There was also a genuine note of that denomination and a fraudulent one, and, at the time of the trial, an expert sent over from Paris could not detect the difference. It was on his brother-in-law's testimony, however, that Becker was convicted, and from this day that Frank Hearing gave the testimony until the present time he has never been heard from.

"After he had served his six and a half years in the penitentiary, less the allowance given for good behavior, he came to East New-York. The old station house was then on Butler Street, which is now called Bradford Street, and I owned the house, 78, which immediately adjoined the station house. Becker wanted to rent it, and he did so, and I went to board with his wife, Mrs. Becker, who is running a boarding house there now. I found out who Becker was, and I did the best I could to reform him, and I am sure that for seven or eight years, at least, he was trying to do right. Knowing his character, I watched him closely. About a year after he came out of the penitentiary some friends started him in the liquor business on Atlantic Avenue. He didn't seem to prosper, and had to get out.

"All this time that I knew him his every action was being watched, and he was constantly under suspicion, and when he wasn't earning money, Mrs. Becker had to start a boarding house to support herself, and she and he rented my house. I know, however, that before this period, she used to take in sewing at $1.50 a day, and I have known her to walk from East New-York to Van Sicklen's old mill, and then put in a day's work.

"At this time Becker's mother and Mrs. Becker's sister lived in the Bradford Street house, and I boarded there simply because it was convenient, and I really did not take a personal interest in Becker. I know that after he got out of the saloon business he played the race to some extent—in fact, I know that one year he made more than $5,000, and when he had money every one was welcome.

"Keeping as close a watch upon him as I was doing, you can imagine my surprise when, a year ago last Summer, Bob Pinkerton came to me and said: 'Captain, is Becker doing work again?' I said that he was not; that, if such was the case, I would know it. Pinkerton then said: 'Do you know what he really is doing just at this time?' I told Mr. Pinkerton that, from what I knew, Charley was working for a Boston watch factory, making dial plates, and that he was getting from $75 to $100 a month. 'You may be all right,' Pinkerton said to me, 'but I think that he is getting some of his work in again.' I couldn't understand it, but I said that, if he was doing anything wrong, he certainly wasn't doing it in my house, because nothing could go on there without my knowing it. In the light of recent events, it is very easy to see that, whatever he has been guilty of, he was not working in Brooklyn."

REVIEW OF THE PARK POLICE.

Fine Appearance of the Men, Who Have Been Well Drilled.

The annual parade of the Park police took place yesterday in presence of more than 5,000 spectators. The police, nearly 300 of them, including the officers and mounted squad, attended roll call at the arsenal at 9 o'clock. Policemen Smith and Higgins, as color bearers, were escorted to their place in the line at 9:15, and the battalion was reviewed by Capt. Collins.

The battalion, headed by Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band, and escorted by twenty-four of the mounted squad, marched by companies from the arsenal to the Mall at Sixty-fifth Street, where each company, dropping out at its appointed place, waited for the Adjutant, Sergt. Dillon, to call it to attention for the review proper.

At the north end of the Mall, just south of the Seventy-second Street music pavilion, was the reviewing stand. There sat Mayor Strong, Park Commissioners Cruger, Stiles, McMillen, and Smith Ely, Police Commisssioners Roosevelt and Grant, Secretary Leary, and a number of citizens and their families. When the Adjutant's call brought the men to the battalion formation the band struck up, and the march past the reviewing stand was made. Everybody in the stand arose to acknowledge the salute to the Mayor. Then the result of the long series of practice drills was shown in the admirable manoeuvring of the companies.

At the close of the drill, to the clapping of hands and the applause of the spectators, the entire force, in lines of four deep, marched the entire length of the Mall, wheeling at Seventy-second Street to the left, across the East Driveway, and out of the Park at the Fifth Avenue gate. Then down Fifth Avenue the men marched to the arsenal entrance, where the word to dismiss was given.

The officers of the day were: First Company—Captain, Sergt. Flock; First Lieutenant, Sergt. Fitzpatrick; Second Lieutenant, Roundsman Hall; Right Guide, Roundsman Greppner; Left Guide, Roundsman Horsey; Platoon Guides, Roundsmen Marrin and Train.

Second Company—Captain, Sergt. England; First Lieutenant, Sergt. Morgan; Second Lieutenant, Roundsman Wallace; Right Guide, Roundsman McGonigal; Left Guide, Policeman Burke; Platoon Guides, Roundsmen Ryan and Reed.

Third Company—Captain, Sergt. Ferris; First Lieutenant, Sergt. Hodgins; Second Lieutenant, Roundsman Tyson; Right Guide, Roundsman Carey; Left Guide, Policeman Flynn; Platoon Guides, Acting Roundsman Dwyer and Policeman Ryerson.

Fourth Company—Captain, Sergt. Mulholland; First Lieutenant, Sergt. McGlynn; Second Lieutenant, Roundsman Alcorn; Right Guide, Roundsman Shea; Left Guide, Roundsman Gilmartin; Platoon Guides, Acting Roundsman O'Shea and Policeman Bailey.

Mounted Squad—Captain, Sergt. Egan; First Lieutenant, Roundsman Wilson; Second Lieutenant, Roundsman Howard; Guide, Policeman Troy.

Of the force, Capt. C. C. Collins, Adjutant; Sergt. James E. Dillon, and Sergt. Major, Policeman George Hall.

BLOCKS THE DETECTIVE BUREAU.

No Money in Contingent Fund—Mr. Roosevelt Seeks a Transfer.

President Roosevelt called on Mayor Strong yesterday in reference to the transfer of $12,000 to the contingent fund of the Police Department for this year. This is different from the $9,514.53 transfer over which there has been a controversy, the Controller refusing to pay it on the ground that the money was illegally spent. The Controller's objection to the second transfer of $12,000 is that the Police Commissioners want to transfer unexpended balances of 1894 and 1895 to the contingency fund of 1896.

He claims that these balances under the Consolidation act must go into the general fund, and cannot be transferred from year to year.

President Roosevelt urged the Mayor yesterday to have the Board of Estimate and Apportionment vote the transfer of $12,000 despite the Controller's views. Mr. Roosevelt said the contingency fund was wholly exhausted, and the work of the Detective Bureau blocked.

"You saw Commissioner Parker's statement that the photographing of criminals had not stopped," said Mr. Roosevelt. "That is not so. We cannot take any more photographs until we get the money. All the Board of Estimate has to do is to order the transfer. get it sanctioned by the Mayor, and Mr. Fitch can whistle his objection to any tune he likes."

The order of Justice Truax respecting the mandamus proceedings in the $9,514.53 transfer was served on Controller Fitch yesterday.

"NED" DE NYSE'S FUNERAL TO-DAY.

Friends of His Prosperous Days Raise a Fund for Expenses.

The funeral of Edward F. De Nyse, who was well-known ten years ago as a brilliant man in newspaper and theatrical work, will take place to-day from his home, 124 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Wednesday told the story of Mr. De Nyse's active life until he was stricken by disease, and how his faithful wife, who had given up a promising stage career for him, devoted all her energies during the last nine years to supporting him and their four children, he being incapacitated by rheumatism. His death was caused by cancer.

Some of the friends of his prosperous days, reading of the need of his family, have raised a fund sufficient to pay his funeral expenses. THE NEW-YORK TIMES received yesterday $10 from "An Old Schoolmate" and $10 from W. J. K. Kenny.

Slipped Down a Chute.

August Greanata, thirty-five years old, of Staten Island, who is a flour packer, slipped through one of the chutes in the Hecker Mill, at Cherry and Pike Streets, about midnight of Wednesday and bruised his body seriously. After treatment in the Gouverneur Hospital he went to his home. Notwithstanding warnings by his companions, he stepped backward into a chute running from the third to the second floor. Fortunately, he slipped down feet foremost; otherwise he might have been killed.

LUNACY BOARD'S POWERS

MANAGERS CAN MAKE NO EXPENDITURES WITHOUT ITS CONSENT.

President MacDonald of the State Commission Ridicules the Idea that the Patronage of the Hospitals for the Insane Will Go to Politicians—He Expects Gov. Morton to Make Good Appointments Under the Horton Act.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, yesterday ridiculed the notion that the patronage of the State hospitals for the insane would be transferred to politicians through the operation of the Horton act, which was signed by Gov. Morton on Wednesday.

The Governor is empowered by the act to appoint new Boards of Managers for all the State hospitals for the insane except the Homeopathic Hospital at Middletown. The number of managers in each case is to be seven, to be appointed at first for terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven years, and afterward for the full term of seven years.

"I am quite sure" said Dr. MacDonald to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that Gov. Morton will appoint men and women as managers whose character and standing in the community will be a guarantee of their efficiency and uprightness.

"The State Commission in Lunacy is an absolutely non-political body in the performance of its duties, and if it were otherwise I should not be connected with it. While the clause in the Horton act removing the present Board of Managers was not suggested or approved by the Lunacy Commission, I do not believe that the appointment of new boards will make any serious changes in the system at present in vogue.

"Under the act passed in 1893, the Lunacy Commission has large powers of audit and supervision over the various State hospitals for the insane. No expenditure can be incurred by any Board of Managers without its sanction. This rule applies to small things as well as to great ones. No repairs to buildings can be made until the Lunacy Commission has given its consent to the work and to the price which is to be paid for it.

"Most of the staple articles—such as meat, clothing, milk, and so forth—are obtained through contracts, tenders being invited for three, six, or twelve months at a given price, the articles to be supplied as required. These contracts must be submitted to the Lunacy Commission, which sees that there is no serious inequality in price between the tenders from different districts. In some cases the commission uses its powers so as to make several districts comoine to purchase their supplies of certain staples from one particular contractor, selected by open competition, to insure the reduction in price which comes from buying goods by the wholesale.

"Supplies for each hospital are now ordered by its steward with the approval of the Medical Superintendent, and therefore the Board of Managers has no power to increase such orders. The appointment of all subordinates in each hospital rests with the Medical Superintendent, under carefully regulated and rigorously observed civil service rules, so that this important branch of the service is not open to the attack of politicians.

"The Medical Superintendent of each State hospital for the insane is, indeed, appointed by its Board of Managers, but only after competitive examination, open only to those who have served five years as medical assistants in one of the State hospitals for the insane. This is an excellent provision, as it insures practical men for those who devote their abilities to the study of insanity. The Medical Superintendents cannot be removed except for cause.

"The list of managers appointed by Gov. Morton for the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island is an indication of the class of men and women he will appoint for all the hospitals. These are now Henry E. Howland, George E. Dodge, Mrs. Eleanor Kinnicut, John McAnerney, Isaac N. Seligman, Miss Alice Pine, and George S. Bowdoin."

The State hospitals for the insane whose managers will go out of office by the terms of the Horton act are the Manhattan State Hospital, the Long Island State Hospital, in Brooklyn; the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie; the Buffalo State Hospital, the Rochester State Hospital, the Binghamton State Hospital, the Utica State Hospital, the St. Lawrence State Hospital, at Ogdensburg; the Willard State Hospital, at Ovid, Seneca County, and the Collins Farm, in Erie County.

The total annual expenditure for these hospitals is upward of $4,000,000. There were 18,269 insane persons confined in the public hospitals of this State on Oct. 1, 1894. These required 3,304 medical and ordinary attendants.

The improvement which has taken place in the State management of the insane in recent years is due in large measure to the increased powers of audit and supervision given to the State Lunacy Commission as a result of disclosures of mismanagement in the Hudson River Hospital and elsewhere in 1892.

Francis R. Gilbert, Deputy Attorney General, was directed by Gov. Flower to make an investigation of the affairs of the Hudson River State Hospital in February, 1893. It was proved that one dealer had had a monopoly of supplying this hospital with meat for the preceding twenty-one years, getting from 2 to 2½ cents a pound more than the market price.

It was also shown that the price paid for coal was excessive, and the quantity used extravagant. The attention of the public was directed to this mismanagement chiefly through the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and the consequence was the introduction of reformed civil service methods in the administration of all the State hospitals for the insane.

Capt. Copeland's Trial Postponed.

The trials of Capt. Copeland, Roundsman Kirsinger, and Patrolman Donnelly of the Union Market Police Station on charges of failing to enforce the excise law were postponed yesterday by Police Commissioner Andrews at the request of their counsel until next Thursday.

WORK OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

More Translations of the Scriptures in Various Languages.

The annual meting of the American Bible Society was held in the Bible House yesterday. The report for the year contains the following:

"During the year the following members have died: Edward Spalding, William Strong, George G. Wright, Charles E. Tracy, Henry Dickinson, Robert L. Belknap, and Talbot W. Chambers. Gifts from living people amounted to $67,102.17. The amount receiver from legacies was $70,977.11; from interest on investments, $2,539.43; from rents, $37,391.26, and from miscellaneous sources, $2,660.38. The total receipts from these various sources were $204,670.35. The society also received $232,552.70 in return for books and on purchase account."

The total cash disbursements for general purposes amounted to $503,500.52, and drafts of the society amounting to $16,988.22 are still outstanding. The appropriations for the foreign work for the coming year amount to $182,756.18. The society holds in trust invested funds, the interest of which is available, aggregating $413,435,08; also the Burr fund of $31,576.14. The society is having the whole or portions of the Bible translated into the Muskokee and Choctaw tongues, and is also having revised the Scriptures in the Siamese, Zulu, Portugese, Armenian, and Chinese languages. Bibles are still being made for the blind.

Scriptures of all styles, printed by and for the society, amounted to 1,355,080 volumes. The managers say:

"For the first time in the society's history we can announce that the number of volumes circulated abroad for the past year exceeds the number circulated in the United States Work in the field of Asia Minor has been hampered, books destroyed, and agents maltreated and murdered. From China good results are reported. In Corea arrangements are made for the publication of a new translation of the Bible."

The following were elected managers: W. T. Booth, C. B. Cutting, J. S. Pierson, D. J. Holden, R. S. Parsons, A. S. McLean, James Wood, Oscar F. Zollikoffer, and G. F. Ockerhausen.

MRS. VAN WYCK BRINCKERHOFF.

She Is the Donor of $100,000 for Barnard College's New Buildings.

It was announced yesterday that the donor of the $100,000 to Barnard College, whose name had heretofore been kept a secret, is Mrs. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff of Hastings, Westchester County. The money will be used in the erection of new buildings for the college on Morningside Heights, and the generosity of Mrs. Brinckerhoff will result in the establishment of a permanent home for the institution. Mrs. Brinckerhoff gave the money as a memorial of her husband and her father, William H. Hoople, who died last June.

The money was orighally offered on condition that a fund should be raised within a given time to pay off the $100,000 mortgage on the site which had been acquired for the college buildings. This time expired at midnight on last Saturday. Fifty-two thousand dollars of this money had been raised up to Friday, and on that day John D. Rockefeller announced that he would give $25,000 if the $23,000 necessary to complete the sum for the extinction of the mortgage was collected by midnight of Saturday. There was some lively work by the members of the Executive Committee, and success crowned their efforts, with three hours to spare, for at 9 o'clock on Saturday George A. Plimpton, the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, received from an anonymous donor $4,400 necessary to make up the amount.

Among the subscribers to the fund were President Seth Low of Columbia University, Jacob H. Schiff, J. B. Bloomingdale, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, Mrs. R. M. Hackley, Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. V. Henry Rothschild, Max Nathan, Mrs. J. J. Goodwin, and Mrs. F. P. Olcott.

VAUDEVILLE FOR THE PLAYERS.

A Successful Professional Matinee at Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

A large audience, composed principally of actors and actresses, filled Koster & Bial's Music Hall yesterday afternoon, when a special professional matinée was given in their honor. Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry were in one of the proscenium boxes, and among the well-known artists in the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, Charles H. Hopper, Otis Harlan, Rose Coghlan, John T. Sullivan, May Irwin, John C. Rice, Charles Dickson Marie Dressler, Virginia Earle, Agnes Paul, Herbert Kelcey, Maurice Barrymore, Sydney Armstrong, Manager B. D. Stevens, Manager William W. Harris, Katherine Grey, Henry E. Dixey, and scores of others familiar to New-York playgoers.

It was an enthusiastic audience, which appreciated everything, and made everybody on the stage feel happy by dispensing liberal applause. Chevalier was never more enthusiastically received, and after singing four songs he was compelled to sing two more, including "Mrs. 'Enery 'Awkins," before he was allowed to make a final exit. Next to him the most popular artist appeared to be Ugo Biondi, the man of many voices, who appeared in all the characters of an operetta, and changed his costumes so rapidly that the stage was empty scarcely a second at a time.

Edison's vitascope exhibition was also greeted with enthusiasm. The living photographic pictures shown were wonderfully natural and very entertaining. Ida Fuller closed the entertainment with her beautiful fire and transformation dances.

Mayor Wurster Keeps His Promise.

Mayor Wurster yesterday appointed Ernest J. Kaltenbach an Assessor for five years, at a salary of $3,500 a year, and in doing so, it is said, carried out a promise made prior to the recent Congressional Conventions that elected delegates to the St. Louis National Convention. Mr. Wurster was anxious to go to the National Convention. There was a fight in his district. In order to get the delegates, it is said, he promised Mr. Kaltenbach an Assessorship if he would renounce the Worth faction and throw his strength to the Wurster faction. Mr. Kaltenbach secured what Mr. Wurster wanted. Now he has his reward.

SIX ALLEGED SWINDLERS

MADE MONEY ON A "RED BOOK" THAT HAS NOT BEEN FOUND.

They Operated as "The American Publishing Company" in Jersey City and as "Caswell & Co." in Brooklyn—Said to Have Swindled Many Business Men by Altering Advertising Contracts After They Had Been Signed.

Three men who have been carrying on business at 49 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, under the name of the American Publishing Company were arrested yesterday forenoon on the charge of illegally using the mails. Two men and a woman who are believed to be interested in business with the Jersey City prisoners were arrested in Brooklyn later in the day on the same charge.

The Jersey City prisoners said they were Charles V. Daly, thirty, of 142 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, an agent; Hugh Rogers, twenty-nine, of 15 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and Arthur Bowen thirty-four, of 15 West Ninety-eighth Street, this city. The police and United States officials believe the addresses to be fictitious.

The arrests in Brooklyn were made in the Arbuckle Building, opposite the City Hall, in offices occupied by Caswell & Co. The prisoners are H. M. Morris and Isadore H. Meyer of 10 Granada Place, Brooklyn, and Annie Caswell of 151 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, this city.

The police say the American Publishing Company of Jersey City and Caswell & Co. of Brooklyn are one and the same. The complainants in the Jersey City cases are Postal Inspector Charles F. Lewis of Jersey City and Postal Inspector George C. Holden of Philadelphia. John Wanamaker & Co. and Charles Ryder of Philadelphia complain against the Brooklyn prisoners.

The Inspectors say the prisoners have been conducting their business on an extensive scale, although there is no way at present of estimating the amount of money obtained. The "American Publishing Company" has been sending circulars all over the United States with this advertisement:

The United States Red Book, being a carefully selected list of the reliable, substantial and representative financiers and business firms and incorporations of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, obtained from official sources. Arranged by city. Classified by trade in alphabetical order. Price per volume, $10.

The business had grown to such proportions that traveling salesmen were employed from Boston to Chicago. The prisoners have been at work in Jersey City about a year—at first in the Weldon Building, and since May 1 in more commodious quarters in Room 5, 49 Montgomery Street.

The postal detectives have been watching the American Publishing Company for some weeks. They found the same men some time ago at 333 Adams Street, and recently in the Arbuckle Building, in Brooklyn. In Brooklyn the firm name was "The Redbook Publishing Company," and "Caswell & Co.," published that "Wholesalers' Financial Directory and Guide."

The Wells-Fargo Express Company received last Wednesday at its Jersey City offices a draft for $50 drawn by the American Publishing Company on the Akron Belting Company of Akron, Ohio, which was returned unhonored. The draft was accompanied by a contract, in which the Akron Belting Company pronounced a forgery. It appears that the American Publishing Company sent with a circular a request for an advertisement from the company at Akron. Nothing was said about any charge, it is alleged. The wording was such as to naturally lead to the conclusion that the advertisement was to be gratuitous. The advertisement was asked for as a privilege.

A representative of the Akron Company signed the contract. A week or two afterward it came back. The draft was not filled. The clause requesting the advertisement had been stricken out, it is asserted, and the wording so changed by other erasures that the paper bore very little resemblance to its original form.

The Wells-Fargo Company handed the draft and contract to the police. Samuel Nash, President of the Akron Belting Company, says his signature on the contract is genuine, but that the contract is a fraud.

A pile of circulars, books, letters, contracts, &c., were seized in the Jersey City office, but nothing like the advertised "Red Book" was found. The prisoners were taken yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe, and were committed to the Hudson County Jail for examination next Wednesday. Bail was fixed at $2,000 for Bowen and $1,500 for the other two.

The books found in the Brooklyn office showed that between May 1 and May 13 $410 had been received there by express. The Brooklyn prisoners were arraigned before Commissioner Morle and held in $2,500 bail. As they could not furnish this amount they went to jail.

AN EXPERT YOUNG PICKPOCKET.

Barney Cohen, Eight Years Old, Determined upon a Career of Crime.

Barney Cohen, eight years old, of 46 Essex Street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday for larceny, and was sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

According to the police, the boy is a most remarkable criminal, and reports of efforts have failed to induce him to lead an honest life. When only six years old he was arrested for picking pockets. He is an adept at the business, but Police Justice Grady at that time refused to hold him on account of his tender age.

He was caught Wednesday afternoon in company with Hyman Peiser, ten years old, of 79 Ridge Street, and Hyman Rosenthal, twelve years old, of 97 Attorney Street, as they were in the act of robbing a dry goods stand on Grand Street.

Young Cohen's parents, who are respectable people, told Magistrate Wentworth yesterday that they had made every effort to reform the boy, but he seemed determined to enter on a career of crime. The other boys were held for examination until to-day on charges of larceny.

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The Ram

By Cutcliffe Hyne.

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SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Maddox, an English skipper, and Fletcher, a sea engineer, have both been unfortunate in their management of vessels, and are out of a job. Both are courting an attractive widow, a Mrs. Plate of Cullercoats, who tells each separately that she will not consider their suits unless they secure permanent positions. They combine, and with the aid of another man, a young fellow with means, they purchase at a low price an old Dutch steamer which has been abandoned. The young man, Crackenthorpe, stipulates that he shall go along, and they sail with a cargo for the Mediterranean. Crackenthorpe confides to his partners that he also has been put on his mettle by a widow whom he wishes to marry, and this is why he is undergoing the penance of a sea voyage, he being a hopeless victim of seasickness. They deliver their cargo at Minorca, and there Crackenthorpe surprises his partners by picking up a cargo for Cuba. He asks them to sign a certificate of his business ability, that he may show it to his widow. This they gladly do, and the steamer sails for Cuba. They have an eventful voyage, the steamer being an old rattletrap. The crew desert on arrival, and the partners consult as to what to do with the vessel. Crackenthorpe announces that the Cuban patriotic party has offered him £15,000 if the steamer can be used for a particular purpose.

PART III.

"H'm," said Fletcher, "the blooming rebels, is it? I suppose they want to run contraband of war? She isn't fast enough for that."

"We can earn our pay within ten minutes of giving her the steam," said Crackenthorpe.

The other two stared. "Look here," said Maddox, wiping his face with a moist pocket handkerchief, "you've got a bigger head than either of us. You must explain. I see there's something large on, but you needn't be afraid we shall split even if we do find the job beyond our size, and have to back down."

"Certainly," said the little man, "but you must let me whisper it," and he leaned forward, and the steamer men thrust out their ears. The scheme barely took a dozen words to tell, and when he had confided it he stepped back and rolled a cigarette. "Well," he said.

Maddox shook his head. "There's a thousand things against it," said he.

"And fifteen thousand for it," said Fletcher, quickly, "and those are yellow sovereigns."

"Yes; but think of the risk," said the skipper.

The Scheme Barely Took a Dozen Words to Tell.

"Don't I," retorted the other, "stand chief risk myself down in my engine room, and am I funking it? I know what you're thinking about," he went on, hotly; "you're thinking that this racket'll bring you the credit of losing another ship. Well, so it will, and if the dons don't hang us after we've finished with the business the papers will make your name a by-word. But you'll be able to sit down and just laugh at them. You'll have four thousand pounds in your pockets, and so shall I; and you bet the widow'll take one of us then. Anyway, I'm fair sick to death of the sea, and, as I've got a decent hand given me here, I'm going to nap on it, and if I don't pull in that brass I'll burst and not mind."

"Well," said Maddox, thoughtfully, "that steering gear has broken down four times already, hasn't it? and they'll know that on shore, because our beggars will have fold them; and I don't see why, with a little help, it shouldn't break down again. It would be the clearest of accidents, and they couldn't well hang us for it. The only thing they could do would be to bring an action for damages, and, by gum! if we did the thing properly and sank this blessed cruiser in deep water, that would foot up to a tidy sum."

Fletcher laughed significantly. "We'll abandon the old Teva to satisfy all claims," said he. "It's the usual thing, and by law they can't get more out of us. I hope she'll pan out to their expectations."

Wiser men would have feared lest international complications might have arisen out of this cheerful little arrangement; less reckless men would have looked much askance at the chance of death during the projected collision, or of a summary shooting after it, or of a legal hanging somewhat later on; but it seemed to the three owners of the Teva that if they wanted to see their money back with usury, this was the only way it could be contrived. And so they gripped hands over the matter and laid the necessary plans. By dangling out an exorbitant wage, a crew was lured on board; ballast was tipped into the holds as an excuse

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON BUYING IMPARTS A STRONG TONE TO STOCKS.

Intimations that the Orders Came from This Side of the Water—Saturday's Gold Shipments Likely to be Smaller than Expected—Activity in Sugar, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Leather Preferred, and Bay State Gas.

THURSDAY—P. M.

London showed a disposition to buy stocks this morning and took perhaps 10,000 shares of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. There were also some buying orders in Atchison issues which were said to be for London. The impetus which the foreign buying gave the market induced some covering of short contracts, but it is noteworthy that with the close of the London market the advance ceased here. In the afternoon there was a gradual dropping off of fractions, and at the close prices were not much changed from yesterday. The volume of business was small, the total being 106,681 shares, against 94,026 yesterday.

The trading in Americans in London is extremely light just now, and the market being narrow, quotations are readily influenced. Dispatches from that city intimated that the advance was due to the execution of orders from this side of the water. It is therefore quite within the range of probability that friends of Mr. McKinley have been doing a little manipulation on their own account, the object being to demonstrate by the strength of the market that foreign investors are not uneasy at the prospect of the nomination of a candidate whose record on currency matters is not clearly in favor of the gold standard. The amount of gold to be shipped on Saturday is variously estimated, but it seems likely that it will be somewhat smaller than there was reason to expect in the earlier part of the week. Several blocks of bonds, municipal and others, have been placed in Europe, and bills against these were in the market to-day. It is noteworthy, however, that not only were these bills readily absorbed, but the bills against gold shipments were also taken without materially influencing rates of exchange. In fact, after slight concessions, the exchange market closed firm. There was $300,000 gold engaged for shipment to Canada.

The active stocks were Sugar, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Leather preferred, and Bay State Gas. The last named scored the sharpest advance, 2¼ points, the buying being based on reports from Boston indicating that the bill before the Massachusetts Legislature granting the company important privileges would be adopted possibly this afternoon. Leather preferred closed a point up on more favorable trade reports and on talk of a dividend in the near future. Louisville and Nashville's gain was ⅝, and it was based on the London buying, already referred to. St. Paul and Sugar each improved ¼. Other changes were small and without special significance.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $96,567,478; balances, $5,514,145; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $465,912.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent; discount rate in the open market, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅜@68½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅞c pe. ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 1-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$24,053,565
Imports for same period	18,983,771
Net exports	$5,069,794
Net exports to date, 1895	13,218,351
Net exports to date, 1894	22,916,591
Net exports to date, 1893	47,003,546

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were $76,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117¼@117⅜@117¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1891	94½	..
4s, r, 1907	108⅝	109¼
4s, c, 1907	109¾	110½
4s, r, 1925	117⅛	117½
4s, c, 1925	117⅜	117⅝
5s, r, 1904	112½	113
5s, c, 1904	112½	113
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅜	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The local market to-day was extremely dull and, with few exceptions, stocks closed higher. The weak spots were Welsbach, which declined from 55 to 53, and Welsbach Commercial preferred from 67½ to 67½ to 66. The tractions closed ⅛ better for Union and Philadelphia, and ⅜ for Union 4s. Storage Battery stocks were again very strong, but closed unchanged. Heat common declined ⅜, and the preferred gained ¼. At the close the market was steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	..	23	..	23
Baltimore Traction	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18½
Cambria	41	42	41¼	42
Choctaw	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
Con. Traction stock	25	26	25	26
Electric Storage	35¼	35½	35¼	34½
Electric Storage pf	36½	37	36½	37
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	53¼	53½	53¼	53½
Hestonville pf	62	65	61½	63
Hunt, & B. T.	..	30	..	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52	53	52½	52¼
Indianapolis	..	23	..	23
Lehigh Navigation	40	41	40	40¾
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
Lehigh Valley	34	34½	34	34½
Metropolitan Traction	107	107½	106¾	107
Northern Central	69	70	69	70
Northern Pacific	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Northern Pacific pf	12	12½	11⅝	12¼
Pennsylvania	52½	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
Penn. L., H. & P.	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14¾
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	16⅜	16	..	16¼
Pennsylvania Steel	..	..	20½	..
Pennsylvania Steel pf	..	56¼	..	56½
Philadelphia Traction	71⅝	72	71½	71⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	5⅝	5 13-16	5 15-16	5 13-16
Union Traction $10 paid	18¾	19	18⅝	18¾
United Cos. of N. J.	239¾	240	239¾	240
United Gas Imp.	71½	72¼	71¾	72½
W. N. C. & Penn.	..	2½	2	2½
Welsbach	53	54	54	54⅞
Welsbach of Canada	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Welsbach Commercial	..	36	..	36
Welsbach Commercial pf	67	..	67	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	80	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s	86¼	..	86½	..
Newark Pass. 5s	104½	104¾	104½	104¾
People's Traction 5s	93½	94	93½	94
Union Traction 4 p. c.	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Homestake Mining Company announces that it has declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, ($31,230,) making $5,808,750 paid in dividends to date, payable May 25, at the office of the transfer agents, Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close May 20.

—The American Express Company has declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on July 1. Transfer books close June 6 and reopen July 2.

—The transfer books of the Adams Express Company will close May 15 and reopen June 2 for dividend purposes.

—The quarterly statement of the Irving National Bank will be found in another column.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	58¼	58½	58	58	— ⅝	57⅝	58½	500
American Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	..	113	116	1
*American Sugar Refineries	124⅛	124⅝	124	124⅝	+ ¼	124⅜	124½	25,343
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	..	103¼	103½	70
American Tobacco	65⅜	66	65½	66	+ ¼	65¾	66	6,460
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15⅝	15½	15⅛	15¼	..	15	15¼	725
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛	23⅜	24	775
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛	17⅜	17½	200
*Bay State Gas	28½	31½	28¼	30⅝	+2¼	30⅜	30⅝	6,420
*Brooklyn R. T.	23½	23½	23½	23½	..	23½	24	100
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	23	23	23	23	..	24½	..	100
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	59	60¼	59	60¼	+3⅝	59	..	600
Canadian Pacific	60	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼	60	61	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛	16⅞	17	150
Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	..	154	158	5
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68¼	68⅝	67⅞	68¼	..	68	68¾	2,610
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	+ ⅛	79⅝	79¾	4,140
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅞	105	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛	104⅜	105	500
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅞	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞	+ ¼	77⅞	78	14,095
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70¼	+ ¼	70¼	70⅝	1,756
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34	34	34	34	+ ¼	33⅞	33⅞	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20½	20	20⅝	+ ⅛	20¼	20⅝	400
Consolidated Gas Company	150	150½	157½	157½	—1	157½	158½	775
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	125¾	125¾	..	125½	126¼	340
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	..	48⅜	48⅝	25
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18¾	+ ½	18¼	18⅝	850
Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛	14¼	15	200
Erie 2d pf	21¾	21¾	20½	21¾	..	21⅜	23	205
General Electric	34⅜	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅜	33⅜	33⅝	300
Laclede Gas	27	28	26⅜	28	+ ¼	27	28	500
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	..	69¾	71	6
Long Island	80	..	80	80	..	80	81½	100
Louisville & Nashville	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜	51	+ ⅝	51	51⅜	8,691
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛	9¼	10	100
Manhattan Con.	105¾	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	+ ⅜	105⅜	106	1,870
*Metropolitan Traction	107	107	107	107	+ ½	107	107½	110
Michigan Central	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	..	95	98	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼	11¼	12⅛	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25⅞	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅛	25⅝	26	580
Missouri Pacific	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜	23¼	25½	1,010
Mobile & Ohio	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅝	19½	..	100
New-York Central	106	106	106	106	..	105	106	1
New-York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½	97⅝	98¼	281
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛	8½	9	310
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	24	24	24	24	+ ½	23¾	24¼	150
Norfolk & Western	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	..	..	250
Norfolk & Western pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..	..	..	527
Nor. & West. pf., 1st in. paid	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..	8⅝	9	100
North American	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	5⅜	5⅝	300
Northern Pacific, t. r.	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛	⅝	⅞	100
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12	12	12	12	..	12	12¼	274
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	1	3	5
Oregon R. & Nav. ass't paid	15	15	15	15	..	18	20	2
Pacific Mail	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛	26¼	26½	460
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½	— ⅛	11½	11⅝	4,125
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	55	55	55	55	—1⅜	54½	56½	100
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	4½	5	50
St. Paul & Omaha	44	44	44	44	+1	43¾	44	200
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	..	19¼	20	340
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛	9⅜	9⅝	710
Southern Railway pf	30½	30½	29⅞	29⅞	..	30	30½	2,065
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27	27½	26⅞	27⅜	+ ½	27	27⅝	2,135
U. S. Denver & Gulf	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛	8	8⅛	610
United States Express	43	43½	43	43½	..	3⅜	4	100
*United States Leather	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	..	42	44	300
*United States Leather pf	65	65½	64¾	65⅛	+ ⅛	9	9½	1,100
United States Rubber	23	24	23	24	— ⅜	65	65½	9,235
United States Rubber pf	80	80	80	80	..	24½	24⅞	500
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..	79¾	81	100
Wabash pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛	6⅝	6⅞	100
Western Union Telegraph	85	85	85	85	..	17⅛	18	775
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	85½	85¾	1
						9⅛	10	610
Total sales								106,681

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	..	..	..	500
Con. Cal. & Va	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	..	..	..	85
Iron Silver	.20	.20	.20	.20	..	..	..	1,000
Total sales								1,585

Bonds.

Atch, Topeka & San Fé Gen 4s	70½
14,000	70⅜
10,000	70½
23,000	70⅝
10,000s3	70⅜
68,500	70⅜
10,000	70½
10,000	70⅜
24,000	70½
Adjustment 4s	
5,000	42⅜
31,000	42¾
5,000	42⅜
54,000	42
1,000	42⅜
10,000	42
10,000	42¼
54,000	42
15,000	42¼
23,000	42⅜
20,000	42½
2,000	42⅜
2,000	42¼
3,000	42¼
5,000	42
500	42
8,000	42¼
1,000	42⅜
5,000	42½
1885-1925	
2,000	91½
B & O Con 5s, 1988	
15,000	101
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersburg Branch	
1,000	108
4,000	108½
2,000	109
Brooklyn City 1st	
1,000	115
Canada South 1st Gtd	
15,000	109
Central of N J Gen 5s	
2,000	119
Central of N J 1st Consol, 1899	
5,000	108
Central Pacific 6s, 1896	
2,000	102½
Chesapeake & O Con 5s	
1,000	108
5,000	107⅛
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s	
9,000s3	96⅜
9,000	96
16,000s5	96¼
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911	
2,000	117
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	
3,000	74½
Chicago & East Ill Cons	
2,000	125
Chi G L & C Co 1st	
1,000	93¼
Chicago & Ind Coal 1st	
1,000	97½
Chi & North Pacific 1st Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	46
Chicago & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s	
4,000	120
500	119
25-Year Deb 5s	
1,000	105
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	
5,000	97
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	
10,000	105
Chi., St. Paul & M 1st	
1,000	127½
C, St P, M & O Cons	
4,000s3	127½
Clev, Lor & Wheel 1st	
20,000	106½
Cleve & Mah Valley 5s	
10,000	118½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	
3,000	92
12,000	91½
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	
2,000	110
East Tennessee Reorgan Lien 4-5s	
1,000	91¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	
5,000	107
Erie 2d, Con 7s	
7,000	139½
Erie 4s Prior Bonds	
10,000s4	94¾
Fla Cen & P Con 5s	
15,000s20	80½
H & Texas Cent G M 4s	
10,000	70
H & Texas Cent 1st 5s	
7,000	108½
H & Texas Cent Con 6s	
1,000	102
Jefferson R R 1st	
3,000	105
Kansas Pacific 6s	
Denver Division Assented	
2,000	111
Kanas Pacific 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	
3,000	73
Lackawanna Light Co of St L 1st 5s	
4,000	92½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
5,000	113
1,000	113¾
Louisville & Nashville Collateral Trust 5s	
3,000	101½
Lo, N A & Chi Cons	
1,000	99½
2,000	100
Metropolitan Elevtd 1st	
1,000	119½
Milwaukee & L Sup	
Chicago & Pac Wn 5s	
3,000	114½
Mo, Kan & Texas 1st 4s	
15,000	83⅞
10,000	84
500	86½
4,000	86
10,000	86¾
500	87
Total sales	

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs	124½	124⅝	124	124⅝	8,340
Am. Tobacco	65⅞	66	65¾	65¾	1,000
At., Top. & S. F.	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	170
Chicago Gas	68⅝	68⅝	68	68	220
Chi., R. I. & P.	70¼	70⅜	70	70¼	1,330
Chi., Bur. & Q.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	1,740
Ch., M. & St. P.	77⅞	78¼	77⅞	77⅞	7,040
Chi. & Northwest.	105	105	105	105	20
Dist. & C. F.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	60
Gen. Electric	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	200
Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	2,350
Manhattan	105⅞	106	105⅝	105⅞	370
Mo. Pacific	25⅜	25½	25⅛	25¼	340
Phil. & Read	11⅞	12	11⅜	11⅝	1,260
Southern pf	30¼	30¼	30	30	130
Tenn. C. & I.	27¼	27½	27	27⅛	30
Union Pac.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	30
U. S. Leather pf.	65	65½	65	65¼	1,460
Wh. & L. E. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	100
Total sales					26,350

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Belcher	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.15	600
Bulwer	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Comstock	.10	.10	.09	.09	1,100
Con. Imperial	.05	.08	.05	.08	900
Golden Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	500
Isabella	.58	.58	.58	.58	500
Little Chief	.18	.18	.18	.18	600
Mexican	1.15	1.30	1.15	1.30	500
Mt. Rosa	.09	.09	.09	.09	300
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Savage	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Sierra Nevada	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Standard	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	400
Union	.50	.50	.50	.50	400
Victor	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	100
Yellow Jacket	.90	.90	.90	.90	50
Total sales					6,950

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	63½	63⅞	63¼	63½	1,126,000
Sept. option	64⅛	64½	64	64½	6,000

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅛@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.80 for cable transfers, and $4.86⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 premium. Boston—50@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, ⅛c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount and par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320
Central National	122
Commerce	202
Corn Exchange	282
First Nat. of S. I.	115
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	290
Hanover	812
Irving	187½
Leather Man'f'rs'	170
Lincoln National	750
Manhattan	207
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	189
National Union	200
New-Amsterdam	190
New-York	234
New-York County	600
Pacific	178
Park	269
Phenix	100
Shoe & Leather	95
State of New-York	105
Tradesmen's	95

There was a sale of 5 shares of Shoe & Leather at 95.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	149	152
Alb. & Sus	183	186
Am. Exch. Nat. H.	55	60
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. C. Oil.	13¾	13⅞
Ann Arbor	9½	11
A. Arbor pf.	25	28½
Am. T. & C.	93	96
Am. Tob. pf.	98	100
At. & Pac.	⅝	½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	7	8
B. A. L. pf.	102	104
Bruns'k Co.	⅝	⅞
B.C.R. & N.	70	..
Canada So.	49½	50½
Ced. F. & M.	..	9
Central Pac.	14½	15¼
C. & E. Ill.	41	44
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	90½
C. & N. W. pf.	148	..
C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	85
C., M. & St. P. pf.	128	128¼
Clev., L. & W. pf.	52½	54½
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1¼	1½
C. F. & I. pf.	90	100
C. & H. C.	2½	3
Col., H. V. & T.	16	17½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60
Com. Cable	150	..
Con. Coal	30	..
D., L. & W.	159	161
Den. & R. G.	13	14
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
*D., S. S. & A.	4¼	5½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9½	11½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98	100
Erie T. & T.	59¼	60
Ev. & T. H.	30	32
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45	50
F. & P. M.	16	18
F. & P.M.pf.	40	50
Gt. Nor. pf.	115	125
G. B. & W., t. r.	½	⅝
Homestake	31	..
H. & Texas.	2½	3
Ill. Central	95½	97½
Ind., Ill. & Ia.	6	7
I. Steel Co.	70½	74
Int. Con. & Ins.	25	30
Iowa Cent.	8½	8⅞
I. Cen. pf.	34	35
Kan. & M.	6	9½
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	15⅜
K'o. & W.	33	35
Lac. G. pf.	80	85
L. E. & W.	17½	19½
Lake Shore	148	150
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20	21

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs	124½	124⅝	124	124⅝	8,340
Am. Tobacco	65⅞	66	65¾	65¾	1,000
At., Top. & S. F.	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	170
Chicago Gas	68⅝	68⅝	68	68	220
Chi., R. I. & P.	70¼	70⅜	70	70¼	1,330
Chi., Bur. & Q.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	1,740
Ch., M. & St. P.	77⅞	78¼	77⅞	77⅞	7,040
Chi. & Northwest.	105	105	105	105	20
Dist. & C. F.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	60
Gen. Electric	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	200
Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	2,350
Manhattan	105⅞	106	105⅝	105⅞	370
Mo. Pacific	25⅜	25½	25⅛	25¼	340
Phil. & Read	11⅞	12	11⅜	11⅝	1,260
Southern pf	30¼	30¼	30	30	130
Tenn. C. & I.	27¼	27½	27	27⅛	30
Union Pac.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	30
U. S. Leather pf.	65	65½	65	65¼	1,460
Wh. & L. E. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	100
Total sales					26,350

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	42	42½	42	42½	$25,000
At., T. & S. F. gen.	79½	79½	79½	79½	32,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	86	86	86	86	4,000
Total sales					$61,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Belcher	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.15	600
Bulwer	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Comstock	.10	.10	.09	.09	1,100
Con. Imperial	.05	.08	.05	.08	900
Golden Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	500
Isabella	.58	.58	.58	.58	500
Little Chief	.18	.18	.18	.18	600
Mexican	1.15	1.30	1.15	1.30	500
Mt. Rosa	.09	.09	.09	.09	300
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Savage	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Sierra Nevada	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Standard	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	400
Union	.50	.50	.50	.50	400
Victor	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	100
Yellow Jacket	.90	.90	.90	.90	50
Total sales					6,950

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	63½	63⅞	63¼	63½	1,126,000
Sept. option	64⅛	64½	64	64½	6,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 38½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 62; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52½; Erie, ⅛, to 15½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 79½; New-York Central, ⅝, to 99⅝; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 8½; Atchison preferred, ⅞, to 23⅝, and Atchison common, ⅛, to 15⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 98½. Reading sold at 6½. British consols advanced 3-16, to 111 15-16 for money and ⅛, to 112, for the account.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £57,103 in the last week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.02 per cent., is now 59.09 per cent., against a decline from 65.25 per cent. to 64.35 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were slightly more active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s 1½. B. & O. 5s, 1988 1. B. & O. 1st., Parks. 1. Branch 1. Laclede Gas 1st 1. N. Pac. Term.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,300,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Division Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.

ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

The holders of a large majority of all of the above-mentioned bonds have assented to the Plan of Reorganization, AND THE PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE. In view of the fact that large amounts of the securities are held in foreign countries, the Committee has extended the time for the deposit of bonds and stocks and for the payment of the first installment of $4 per share on the deposited stocks to and including the 15TH DAY OF MAY, 1896, after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on payment of a PENALTY OF TWO PER CENT. on the par amount of the bonds and ONE-EIGHTH PER CENT. on the par amount of stocks deposited.

Bonds and stocks must be deposited under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. Application has been made to list the Trust Company's certificates of deposit on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
NORFOLK EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

$3,000,000
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company

4% Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds
(Part of an Issue Limited to $75,000,000.)
SERIES D.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOV. 1, 1945.

INTEREST MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST. IN NEW-YORK.

Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Company by Endorsement on Each Bond.

Coupon Bonds in Denomination of $1,000 Each, with Registration Provision.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

Particulars of the financial position of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company and other details are stated in a letter from G. R. Roberts, Esq., President of the Company, copies of which can be obtained, upon application, at the offices of the undersigned.

The Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, May 15th, 1896, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

BONDS AWARDED UPON SUBSCRIPTION ARE TO BE PAID FOR MAY 20TH, 1896.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers and in Frankfort-on-Main by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen.

SPEYER & CO., 30 BROAD ST.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., 27 AND 29 PINE ST.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1896.

BROOKLYN TRACTION CO.
Preferred Stock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Preferred Stockholders of the Brooklyn Traction Company who have not deposited their stock under the Reorganization Agreement that their distributive share of the proceeds of the sale of the Company's assets, authorized at the stockholders' meeting on April 4, 1896, in pursuance of the notice issued March 4, 1896, amounting to $47 per share of Preferred Stock, is now ready for payment at the office of this Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New-York, upon the delivery of the certificates of said stock.

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.
of the City of New-York.
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
96 Broadway, Room 105,
New-York, May 15, 1896.

My accounts having been filed and confirmed, I am now prepared to distribute the amount in my hands to the stockholders of the company on surrender of certificates of stock.

JOHN F. HALSTED, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

SECOND MORTGAGE CLASS A BONDS, SECOND MORTGAGE CLASS B BONDS, INCOME BONDS OF 1889.

To the Holders of Union Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for the above-named Bonds:

The time for the payment of the balance of the cash assessment on the above-mentioned bonds—being two per cent. on the par value thereof—has been extended to and including the 15th day of May, 1896.

Reorganization Certificates should be presented and payment of the balance of the assessment be made on or before the **15th day of May, 1896**, in New-York at the office of the **Union Trust Company of New-York**, 80 Broadway; in London at the office of **Baring Brothers & Co.**, Limited, and in Amsterdam at the office of **Messrs. Hope & Co.** The certificates for the preferred stock of the new Company are now ready for delivery.

Holders of Reorganization Certificates who shall fail to pay such balance of the assessment on or before May 15th, 1896, but who shall pay on or before June 1st, 1896, will be required to pay **a penalty of one per cent.** in cash on the par amount of the bonds represented by their certificates, in addition to the balance of said assessment; and after June 1st, 1896, payments if received at all will be subject to such additional penalty as the Committee may prescribe.

New-York, May 1st, 1896.

EDWARD KING, Chairman;
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO de POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company

First and Second Mtge. Extended 7 0/0 Bonds,
Second Mortgage Extended 7 0/0 Bonds,
Tennessee Lien 7 0/0 Bonds,
Seven per cent. Consols,
General Mortgage 6 0/0 Bonds.

Certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York issued on deposit of either of the foregoing classes of bonds under an Agreement with the undersigned Committee.

We have carefully examined the Reorganization Plan recently proposed by Messrs. Simon Borg and others as a Committee, and do not approve of the same. We strongly advise all holders of the above securities and certificates not to deposit them under that plan.

The plan heretofore issued by us, having been accepted by over 95 per cent. of all the 7 per cent. Bondholders, has been declared operative, and is in our judgment the most favorable plan for the holders of the above bonds and certificates, and will be carried out in their interest.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 8th, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

NORTHERN PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.
Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway Company.
Terminal Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds

23 Wall Street, New-York, May 7, 1896.

A basis of settlement has been arrived at with the holders of over 90 per cent. in amount of the above described bonds, under which they are to receive in exchange therefor under the Northern Pacific Reorganization Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896, Certificates entitling them to

50 per cent. of the principal of their bonds in the reorganized Northern Pacific General Lien 3 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1897,

50 per cent. of the principal of their bonds in the reorganized Northern Pacific Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

All holders of Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company terminal bonds desiring to avail of the above-described arrangement are notified to deposit same (with all unpaid coupons attached) at either of our offices not later than May 26th. Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may determine.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

To the Holders of PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds,
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
Deferred Income Bonds,
Stock,

and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;

$2.50 per share on Stock.

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bond;

$1.00 per share of Stock;

50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond,

will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,582,858.82
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		59.47
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		27,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		229,793.89
Banking house		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		14,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		399,235.32
Due from State banks and bankers		59,445.57
Checks and other cash items		15,211.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		224,116.38
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		732.38
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$376,589.00	
Legal-tender notes	382,950.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	70,000.00	829,539.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		30,592.58
Total		$4,729,835.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	254,861.11
National bank notes outstanding	206,400.00
Due to other National banks	269,773.17
Due to State banks and bankers	361,366.64
Dividends unpaid	28.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,967,323.77
Demand certificates of deposit	12,235.79
Certified checks	57,589.81
Cashier's checks outstanding	256.79
Total	$4,729,835.08

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1896. FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Notary Public N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN W. CASTREE,
JNO. R. WATERS,
S. B. DOWNES,
Directors.

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.
TO HOLDERS OF
Atchison and Pike's Peak
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds
AND
Central Branch Union Pacific
Funded Coupon 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

The holders of a majority of the above bonds (exclusive of the amount held by the United States Government) having assented to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 9th, 1896;

Notice is hereby given that all bondholders who desire to secure the advantages of said agreement must deposit their bonds with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before June 1st, 1896, after which date deposits will be received only at the discretion of the committee.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, JR.,
GILMER CLAPP,
Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
MONTREAL, MAY 16, 1896.

The half-yearly interest on the First Mortgage bonds of the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company, due on the 1st of June, proximo, and payable by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under the terms of the mortgage, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Bank of Montreal, No. 59 Wall St., New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Blake, Boissevain & Co., No. 11 Copthall Court, London.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

HECKER - JONES - JEWELL MILLING COMPANY,
207 Produce Exchange, May 13, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 15.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable June 1 to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., May 21, and opened at 9 A. M., June 1.

THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

Office of the Board of Directors
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
65 Broadway,
New-York, May 13th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of June at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 2d day of July. By order of the Board.

CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, May 14, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 214.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for April, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway, New-York, May 13, 1896.

The transfer books of this co. will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. May 15, 1896, to the morning of June 2, 1896.

W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
New-York, May 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the Institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY afternoon, May 19, 1896, at 2 o'clock.

At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine.

Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution.

AVERY T. BROWN, Secretary Pro Tem.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, April 11, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company in Parsons, Kan., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock transfer books will be closed from the afternoon of April 18 until the morning of May 22, next.

C. G. HEDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DWIGHT A. JONES, Secretary.
Dated New-York, May 6, 1896.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BARRELS OF MONEY IN GOOD PATENTS PROCURED BY 189 PAGE BOOK FREE

Inventions quickly patented and sold. Lowest terms; 452 Patents procured last week; 134 sold. "HINTS TO INVENTORS" mailed free. CLARK, DEEMER & CO., 189 Bwy.

IT STANDS TO REASON THAT

a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom

Persons Having Real Estate To Sell

would want to reach. Investors, Operators, Speculators—all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS WITHOUT LIFE AND PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.

Business Again Almost Wholly by Local Scalpers—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull and Steady—Oats Almost Neglected—Provisions Quiet and Firmer—Cotton Steady and Quiet—Coffee Dull and Easier.

The grain speculation was very moderate and confined mainly to local scalpers, with prices influenced by the West, and the close weak on wheat, while corn was steady. Provisions were firmer, but had a very moderate demand. Cotton was unsettled, with a light local scalping trade. Coffee was almost neglected, through the closing of the foreign markets, and prices easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.00
Lard, Western, steam	4.90 @ ..
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ 16
Sugar, granulated	5⅝@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14¼@ 14¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6¾@ 8½
Copper, lake	11.00 @ ..
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts ruled very dull, and prices irregular, with the bulk of the trading on local scalping account, and the close weak at unchanged prices to ½c decline, following the West....Spot was firm and unchanged, with a dull trade; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 74½c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 2½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 4c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 40,806 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 41,803 bushels; receipts, 157,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 367,715 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were influenced by the West, and closed at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, with a light local trade....Spot was dull and firm at unchanged prices; sales, 15,500 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms; the trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 35¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 yellow, on private terms, and 5,500 bushels steamer mixed at 35c, elevator....Receipts, 157,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 260,085 bushels....Clearances hence, 72,794 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 198,814 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without features, and closed dull and unchanged....Spot were in good export demand at steady prices....Sales, 297,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 25c; with 240,000 bushels taken for export, on private terms; No. 3, 24c; rejected white, 23½c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 18,000 bushels....Receipts, 224,900 bushels; exports, 25,597 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	35,000	69⅝@70	69⅞
June	10,000	69¾@69⅞	69¾
July	1,030,000	69 7-16@70	69⅝
September	175,000	69⅜@69¾	69⅝
December	55,000	71¼@71½	71⅜
Total	1,305,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	35⅝@35½	35⅝
July	135,000	36 @36⅛	36⅛
September	30,000	37½@37¾	37⅜
Total	225,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	.. @..	24⅞
June	....	.. @..	24⅝
July	10,000	24⅜@24⅝	24⅜
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Market generally weak, with a light jobbing demand. Sales, 7,650 bbls, including of City Mills 2,500 bbls patents, and 1,200 bbls clear, at quotations; 2,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.85@$3.95, 900 bbls Winter fine at $2, 250 bbls No. 2 at $2.50, and 150 bbls bakers' extra at $2.95....Arrivals, 5,542 bbls and 18,677 sacks; exports, 5,554 bbls and 1,294 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 10,752 bbls, and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.85.

RYE—State nominal at 46c; Western, 44@44½c.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.15; granulated, yellow meal, $1.80@2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 60@62½c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80@$3. Pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—More active and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 57½@62c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was nothing moving out on fresh demands but small lots, while these were obtainable in instances at easier prices. The general disposition was dragging, and if there was an attempted selling movement, a decidedly easier price would be accepted in order to meet the spirit of the export markets, which furnish bids in a reserved way. There was a nominal market here for crude, in barrels, at 21@21½c. Of refined, sales of 175 bbls prime yellow, in lots, at 25½c; 150 bbls do at 25¼c, and 100 bbls do at 25c, all free on board, with 25c essentially the best bidding rate at the close. There was nothing new from the mills, where old figures were held, and demands slack; crude, in bulk, had 17c bid, and small lots were offered at 17½c at near coast points.....LINSEED had a moderate demand; American at 43c, boiled at 45c; Calcutta at 52c. LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 49@50c, while Western sold at 45@46c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 14.—Oil closed at $1.17, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The sentiment was for a little firmer prices for the day, but it had nothing back of it beyond the steadiness of the packers from the depression and a somewhat improved tone for grain early in the day. Substantial influences were wanting for firmness, in that there was no improvement to export demands, while the receipts of hogs continued liberal. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for today at 19,000 head. The week's hog packing was 360,000 head; same time last year, 235,000 head.

LARD—Variations at the West were to a firmer basis; the gain was 5@7½ points; but the advance was more as held from the recent depression, and failed of support from the export interest, while speculation was slow; May there closed at 4.60c nominal; July was at 4.62½@4.70c, closing at 4.67½@4.70c; September at 4.77½@4.85c, closing at 4.82½@4.85c. Here there was absence of demand from either exporters or lard refiners, with cash quoted at 4.90c nominal; May option nominal at 4.95c; city steam was steady at 4.25c, at which 140 tcs were sold. Refined continued slow; Continent at 5.25c; South American at 5.50c; Brazil Keys at 6.65c; compound at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was up 10c per bbl and closed steady, without material increase of demand, where May closed at $7.72½; July was at $7.65@$7.80, closing at $7.80 bid; September at $7.82½@$7.95, closing at $7.95 asked. Here there was little export interest, with 100 bbls mess taken up. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.75@$9.25 for old and $9.25@$9.75 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$11.50.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was little trading, while there was a fair amount of stock on offer; sales of 25 boxes clear bellies at 4⅝c, 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4¼c, and 1,000 pickled hams at 9½c.....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4½c; 10-lb average, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—Light dealings in short ribs at the West were at firmer prices by 5@7½ points, with May closing at $4.05, nominal; July was at $4.12@$4.15, closing at $4.12½@$4.15; September at $4.22½@$4.27½c, closing at $4.27½ asked.

BEEF—The shippers were slow buyers; prices were easy....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$15.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers on dull demands; $14 was quoted at the West, and $14@$15 here.

HOGS—Light averages were a trifle stronger....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4½c; 160 lb at 4⅝c, 140 lb at 5c; 120 lb at 5c, pigs at 5¼c....Receipts at the West, 61,755 head; same time last year, 66,290 head. Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; steady to 5c higher; $3.05@$3.50. Cincinnati—Receipts, 6,238 head; steady; $3@$3.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,741 head; steady; $2.90@$3.80. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady to easy; $3.10@$3.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,274 head; $3.25@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; stronger; $3@$3.80. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; $3.30@$3.50.

TALLOW—England had an order for 100 hhds city at 3 3-16c, but found 3¼c asked; other export demand was indifferent, and had settled to 3½c, with to-day's business invented to determine the rates of the week; country made was hard to place over 3¼c for prime, packages free, at which there had been some business, but some lots reaching 3⅜c; Chicago was, by relation of this market, steadier; it held up well on choice stock after the exhaustive takings of choice last week, but as well from the fact that a leading packer there has begun using his own productions for soapmaking, and has indeed samples of soap on the market this week. As his offerings of tallow have heretofore been about the largest on the market West, their withdrawal would tend to give a little more regularity to values, at least temporarily.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a steady market here at 4¾c, at which sales have been made on home account, and the supplies at the close were light; at Chicago 4¼c was the trading price. In lard stearine no business, with Western nominal at 5¼c. Of oleo oil, sales in Rotterdam of 200 tcs Morris extra at 38 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and unchanged to 10 points lower on a local trade, as the foreign markets were closed for a holiday; spot Rio wash firm and dull at 14¼@14¾c for No. 7; sales, 600 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—May, 1,750 bags at 13.05c, 250 bags s. n. at 13.05c, and 500 bags at 13.05c; June, 750 bags at 12.75c; August, 250 bags at 11.95c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.40c; March, 750 bags at 10.50c; total, 5,250 bags. Sold Together—250 bags May at 13.05c; 250 bags s. n., July, at 12.50c. Exchanges—105 points paid to exchange 750 bags August for May; 55 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for October; total for day, 8,250 bags.... Closing prices: January, 10.55@10.65c; February, 10.50@10.60c; March, 10.50@10.55c; April, 10.45@10.55c; May, 10.05@10.10c; June, 12.75@12.80c; July, 12.40@12.45c; August, 11.95@12c; September, 11.40@11.45c; October, 11.05@11.10c; November, 10.80@10.90c; December, 10.65@10.70c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and closed unchanged to 1 point up, with only a local scalping trade, and Liverpool 1½@2 points down....Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline. Sales to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
May	8.07@8.08	8.05	8.05	1,900
June	8.05@8.06	8.07	8.02	4,700
July	8.07@8.08	8.09	8.05	3,900
August	8.06@8.10	8.12	8.07	32,300
September	7.43@7.44	7.45	7.40	8,300
October	7.26@7.27	7.29	7.24	12,000
November	7.15@..	7.17	7.12	9,100
December	7.13@7.14	7.16	7.11	10,500
January	7.17@..	7.19	7.14	7,000
February	7.19@7.20	7.19	7.18	200
March	7.23@7.24	7.24	7.22	1,700
Total				91,600

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 3,330 bales, against 3,641 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Jobbing trade is light, but there is some export demand, and, with moderate arrivals, the feeling is steady on most kinds. Best marks of marrow bring $1.35, and choice red kidney sell at $1.10. Peas are quiet and must be very choice to command $1.15, and best lots of medium are now going mainly at that figure. Other varieties unchanged. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.35; do, medium, $1.15; do, pea, $1.12½@$1.15; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.80@$1.85; green peas, bbls, 77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 72½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; fancy about steady....Western creamery, 11@16c; extra, 15½@16c; State dairy, 8@15½c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@12c; do, factory, 7@10c.

CHEESE—New quiet and steady....State, full cream, new, large, 5½@8¼c; do, old, 5@9¼c; do, small, new, 8@8½c; do, old, 4¼@10c; part skims, new, 2@5c; do, old, 3@4½c; full skims, 2@2½c.

EGGS—Moderately active; steady....State, 11c; Western, 9@10¼c; Southern, 8@8½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples show some weakness. Receipts are moderate, but the demand quiet, and there is some pressure to sell cheap to close up close to arrival. There was a free supply of strawberries to-day from all shipping points. The quality and condition of the fruit were very uneven, and prices ran over a wide range. Most of the Charleston receipts were very soft, and leaking; many of them were almost worthless, and comparatively few were in condition to exceed 70@70c per quart. A few fine North Carolinas were placed as high as 11@12c, but most sales were at and below 10c, and some inferior were almost worthless. Norfolk berries also show considerable range; a few Lady Thompson of extra size and quality were placed at a slight premium, but the quotation below covers most of the business. Maryland berries came late, and while the first lots in met a fair demand at 10@12c, the later deliveries are dragging heavily at 9@10c. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; do, Ben Davis, $3@$4.25; russet, Roxbury, $2.50@$3; do, Golden, $2.25@$2.50; inferior stock, $1.50@$2; strawberries, Charleston, prime, per quart, 10@11c; do, good to fair, 5@9c; do, North Carolina, fancy, 11@12c; do, poor to good, 5@10c; do, Norfolk, poor to good, 6@10c; do, Maryland, good to choice, 9@12c. DRIED—Fancy evaporated apples are in very light stock and firmly held, and there is rather a strong feeling on prime fruit, though new orders are coming to hand more slowly. Choice stock jobs at 5¼@5½c. Inferior grade and unsound fruit are dull and of uncertain value. Sun-dried sliced apples quiet and unchanged. Southern, coarse cut, moving slowly; prime and choice quarters have some inquiry at firm prices. Chops scarce. Cores and skins quiet. Raspberries a shade firmer; other small fruits quiet. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6@6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5@5½c; do, common to good, 3@4½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 1¼@3¼c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 1½@2½c; do, Western, 2@3¼c; do, State, 2½@3½c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, 2c; peaches, peeled, Southern, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 10½@11c; do, sun-dried, 8@9½c; blackberries, 5½@5½c; huckleberries, 5@5¼c; plums, State, 5c; do, Southern, 4½c; apricots, 8@11c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@12c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@6¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 2 cars of Western. The Jewish Feast of Weeks commences Monday, and the heavy receipts yesterday were cleaned up pretty well. Receivers expected that receivers managed to advance fowls and roosters ½c to-day. Turkeys, ducks, and geese dull and unchanged. Pigeons steady. Spring chickens are quoted: Fowls, per lb, 10½c; Spring chickens, per lb, 17@22c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 25@30c. DRESSED—Western receipts are not so very large of dressed fowls, still demand is slow and the tone easy with only 9½c the extreme for light weights, with buyers trying hard to shade that a fraction, and mixed weights, small and large, are offering at 9c, while all heavy are dull at 8½@9c. Near-by broilers held about the same, but only moderately active and top figure asked. Western scalded broilers tending gradually to increase in supply, and tone a shade easier. Spring ducks weaker. Fresh turkeys dull and lower. Squabs plenty, but choice birds held about steady. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9@10c; roosters, per lb, 6c; toms, 9@10c; broilers, Long Island scalded, 22@24c; do, Philadelphia, under 3 lb to pair, 28c; do, 3 to 4 lb, 24@26c; do, 4 to 5 lb, 22@24c; do, Western scalded, 19@22c; do, Western dry-picked, 17@21½c. Of refined, sales of 175 bbls prime yellow, in lots, at 25½c; 150 bbls do at 25¼c, and 100 bbls do at 25c, all free on board, with 25c essentially the best bidding rate at the close. There was nothing new from the mills, where old figures

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Plans Under Way for a New Hotel and a Tall Office Building.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for James Goodwin, at about $70,000, the lot 25 by 100.5 on the south side of Sixty-first Street, 270 feet east of Fifth Avenue. A dwelling will be erected on the lot.

Mr. O. H. P. Archer has sold to Weil & Mayer, at about $35,000, the lot 26 by 100, with old building, at 30 Great Jones Street.

The property at 73 Franklin Street, 25 by 75, reported sold last week, was bought by Warner Brothers at $90,000. It adjoins their property at 359 Broadway and 71 Franklin Street, which forms an L.

A ground lease was signed yesterday by Douglas H. Schneider of the property on the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, extending from Broadway to Sixth Avenue, to James H. Breslin for twenty-one years, at a gross rental of about $170,000. The plot measures about 100 by 125 feet. A large hotel will be erected on the plot. The project has been long in abeyance, and has been frequently referred to. Mr. Breslin's idea is to establish a fire-proof hotel, perfect in its appointments, but still not as high-priced as the Waldorf and similar establishments. It is stated that a building loan of $1,000,000 has been secured. Those in charge of the matter expect that the new hotel will be ready for occupancy in about a year.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Jacob Hess two lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, 100 feet south of Emerson Street, 50 by 140 by 50 by 141.

Mr. Francis A. Palmer is the purchaser of the new seven-story business building at the southeast corner of Washington Square and Washington Place, sold by Boehm & Goodhart this week. He gave in part payment the manufacturing building at Varick and Laight Street, 62.3 by 85, which he bought about two years ago at $240,000. It rents for $15,700 per year.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., who recently bought the northeast corner of Broadway and Reade Street at $140,000, and who already owned the property adjoining, will tear down the old buildings and erect a modern office building on their entire plot. The area of the plot is 61 by 132, the easterly side facing Republican Alley. The architects are George Edward Harding & Gordon. The height of the proposed building has not yet been definitely decided, although it may have as many as twenty-five stories.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, in partition, the Govin property. A feature of the sale was the struggle between the bids for the most desirable parcels. One of them, Mrs. Luciana Govin de Miranda, obtained three out of the six offered. C. D. Marvin secured, at $12,850, the four-story brick dwelling, 254 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 15 by 109.6. To Mrs. J. L. Alfonso, at $12,600, was sold the similar dwelling 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 280 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9. Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine obtained, at $11,950, the four-story brick tenement 57 Jay Street, south side, 207 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 21.6 by 98.9, and, at $38,600, the similar dwelling 59 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 98.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 23.6 by 98.9.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold under foreclosure to Philip A. Smyth, at from $100 to $250 per lot, seventeen lots on Van Sicklen and Cottage Grove Avenues, Van Nest, Twenty-fourth Ward. To John Sinn, Jr., he sold two lots on Cottage Grove Avenue at $195 and $205, respectively.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure, at $8,000, to the plaintiff, Bernard Baruch, the three-story brick dwelling 1,026 Lexington Avenue, west side, 34.7 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, 16.7 by 75.

Mr. George R. Read sold under foreclosure, at $30,000, to the plaintiff, Francis M. Bencks, the three four-story brick dwellings at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25.2 by 100.

Messrs. James Bleecker & Son sold under foreclosure, at $41,500, to Joseph J. O'Donohue, the one and two story brick stables 204 to 214 East Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 187.8 feet west of Third Avenue, 71.11 by 98.9 by 72.6½ by 98.9. To the same, at $27,000, they sold the two-story brick stables 206 and 208 East Twenty-fourth Street, 50.1 1-5 by 98.9. To Leon Cahen and Moses Baumgarten, at $12,000, they sold the one-story brick stable 207 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 122.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 24 by 98.9.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition to G. A. Brandt, at $9,000, the three-story brick tenement 410 East Ninth Street, south side, 162.6 feet east of First Avenue, 20.10 by 75.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,887 Second Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,620.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, plot in Twenty-fourth Ward, adjoining southern boundary of Mali property, on east side of a proposed street, — by 105.13 by 75 by 91½, with right of way from Macomb's Dam Road. Due on judgment, $3,295.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. C. O'Conor, Jr., referee, block front on west side of Alexander Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and the Southern Boulevard, 200 by 200, with four, five, and six story factory, and vacant. Due on judgment, $122,215.

By J. Romaine Read-Starr, foreclosure sale, S. B. Strong, referee, an undivided one-half interest in 264 Division Street, north side, 67.5 feet east of Ridge Street, 22.7 by 57 by 20 by 67, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,265.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Columbus Avenue, north side, 25 feet east of Lincoln Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by John Fleming of 239 West Houston Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

Seventh Avenue, west side, from One Hundred and Forty-sixth to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for eight five-story brick flats and stores, by Nicholas Cotter of 688 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $220,000.

Seventh Street, 155 feet west of Fifth Avenue (Williams's Bridge), by Frederick C. Dexter of 916 President Street, Brooklyn, owner, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 795 Broadway, by the Lorillard estate, owners, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and stone hotel; cost, $5,000.

No. 507 to 525 West Twenty-second Street, by the American Tobacco Company of 507 West Twenty-second Street, owner, alterations to a six-story brick factory; cost, $10,000.

No. 519 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, by John E. Feller of 519 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a one-story frame shop and stable; cost, $150.

Morris Park Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Louis Street, by Mary Forella, owner, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $400.

Madison Avenue, east side, 113 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, by Philip Stein, owner, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost, $4,500.

No. 25 East Thirty-seventh Street, by Hamilton F. Kean of 87 Park Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $22,000.

Fourth Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, by William R. Miller of 2,187 Fourth Avenue, owner, alterations to a one-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, southwest corner, by Henry Wilker of 788 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner, alterations to three three-story frame stores and dwellings; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 14.

121ST ST, s s, 190 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.15; Charles A. Schunemann to the A. Ruehl Hotel Company..... $1

133D ST, 70 West; Charles Riley to William F. Koerner..... 1

MANHATTAN AV and 116th St, n e corner; William C. Butler to George F. Butler..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Western Boulevard, runs n 161.6x w 52.8x n 26.9 to Cathedral Parkway, w 75 to Boulevard x, s 171.10 to 109th St x 125; Frank L. Smith and wife to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Public Drive, 75x99.11; also, s s of Public Drive, 241.11 ft s of 146th St, 75x100; same to same... 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, at centre line of 115th and 116th Sts, runs e 43.3x s 69.0x 82.2; same to same..... 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 624.7 ft n of 122d St, 70.5x124.1 to Bloomingdale Road x 72.10x 142.6; same to same..... 1

174TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x irregular; Michael Kerwin to Lizzie R. Kerwin..... 2,000

KING'S BRIDGE AV, e s, 201.10 ft s of 167th St, 77.10x176.4x72.10x186.11; John C. Hegelein and wife to Rosina Vollhart..... 10,050

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50 x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Edward Cooke..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 218 ft s of Home St, 18.6x110; John W. Decker to Edward P. F. Fischer and another..... 7,800

166TH ST, (new,) s s, at dividing line, Lots 15 and 16, map of village of Jerome, 25x100.3; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to Josephine P. Borden..... 1

ORCHARD ST, s s, 102 ft w of Sylvan Av, 25x83.4x25.6x89.5; Fannie E. Lawrence to John W. Guider..... 1

176TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Washington Av, 25x108; Isabella G. Francis to William O'Donnell..... 1

TREMONT AV, s s, 250.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x99.6; William E. Brooker and others to Arthur A. Swany..... 1

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 25 ft s of Jennings St, 50x75; Harriette W. D. Thomson to Wright Case..... 1,800

BATHGATE AV, e s, 53.6 ft s of 180th St, 16.11x92.1x irregular; Charles H. Thornton and others to Julius B. Lorge.. 4,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 627.2 ft n of 179th St, 62.3x105.5x63.9x102.5; Julius B. Lorge to Charles H. Thornton and another..... 7,500

61ST ST, 235 West; Mathilda Addison to John H. Allen..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 125th St, 25x 75; Edwin B. Cragin and wife to David F. Porter..... 11,000

118TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Franklin Schwab to Peter Chapman..... 23,500

MILFORD AV, e s, 678.1 ft n of Pelham Road, 25x100; Isidore B. Hart to Emily R. Hawkins..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Boulevard, or Public Drive, 25x80.11; Julia Wellner to Diantha A. Southworth and others..... 1

120TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of 4th Av, 18x72; Cornelius J. Purcell and wife to Catherine Brennan..... 1

69TH ST, 242 West; Frederick B. Wendt to Minna I. Wendt..... 1

25TH ST, 115 West, and other property in Kings County, ¼ part; William G. Florence to Anne H. Clayton..... 1

SAME PROPERTY, ¼ part; Frederick E. Clayton and wife to William G. Florence..... 1

132D ST, 12 to 16 East; also s s of 132 St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 100x99.11; Katharine W. Komp to John B. Cole.. 1

MANIDA ST, e s, 331 ft n of Spofford Av, runs e 111.7, to Old Road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, x n e 33.4x w 122.9, to Manida St, x s 44.11; Catharine A. Crockett to William Crockett ... 10

AVENUE A, w s, 46 ft s of 19th St, 46x 90; Elizabeth S. Cooke to Benjamin Stephens and others, 1-5 part..... 3,200

35TH ST, 53 West; William G. Read and wife to Margaretta Todd..... 35,000

65TH ST, 146 West; George W. Albright, trustee, to Mary H. Myer, as trustee.. 15,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of Gouverneur St, 24.6x61; William F. Albers and wife to Philip Kotlowsky and another... 1

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Ellis, referee, to William F. Albers..... 13,000

MADISON ST, s s, 522 ft w of Jefferson St, 26,1x100; Pauline Goldstein to Henry Phillips..... 33,000

DIVISION ST, n e s, 160 ft e of Clinton St, 24x irregular; Celia Zekind to Aaron Schick..... 1

4TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 25.3x 96.1; Gabriel Moses to William Prager.. 37,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 14; Margaret Vance to Edward Kirby..... 18,900

11TH ST, 535 East; Jeremiah J. Campion and others to Anna C. Keane..... 8,333

11TH ST, 533 East; Anna C. Keane and another to Jeremiah J. Campion..... 8,400

CROSBY ST, n s, Lots 96 and 97, map of land of J. F. Delaplaine, 56.3x72x 87x55.9; Henry Dazian to D. W. Dazian.

4TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 25.3x 96.2; William Prager and wife to Gabriel Moses..... 37,000

CROSBY ST, e s, Lots 96 and 97, map of land of J. T. Delaplaine, 56.3x72x 87.9x95; Sarah A. Taylor and others to Henry Zaun..... 1

33D ST, 38 East; Roger A. Pryor and wife to James A. Frame..... 1

97TH ST, s s, 262 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x100.11; George C. Blanke, referee, to an Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females of the City of New-York..... 13,000

143D ST, n s, 47 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Annie V. Jandorf..... 1

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 146th St, 50x 90; Frederick Folz and wife to William H. Welher..... 1

PROSPECT AV, 687; Marcus Nathan and wife to Mary V. Holden..... 100

110TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Adolph Harz and wife to Katherine Harz..... 10

121ST ST, s s, 190 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100; Malchen Leckner to Charles A. Schunemann..... 1

73D ST, s s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Edward S. Clark to Thomas Dimond..... 1

93D ST, 175 East; Joseph J. Zimmermann and wife to Josephine E. Linscott..... 35,000

3D AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x95; Jacob Rabiner to Mary D. Pell..... 1

60TH ST, s s, 156 ft e of Madison Av, 22x 100.5; Manuel de F. Bolmer and another, executors, to Ethel J. Norwood. 33,500

3D AV, e s, 95; Charles F. Southmayd to Nani Hajo..... 1

20TH ST, 213 and 215 West; John Healy and others to Lawrence E. Ellis and another..... 1

67TH ST, 3 West; James A. Frame and wife to Roger A. Pryor..... 45,000

89TH ST, 336 West; John T. Farley and wife to Henry H. Hendricks..... 1

79TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; R. D. Harris, referee, to Henry Held..... 18,400

71ST ST, s s, 337 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.5; Francis Crawford and wife to Hanyer Clarkson..... 29,500

WEST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 102.2x100; Frank L. Smith and wife to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company..... 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 45.4x100x48.1x100; Frank L. Smith and wife to same..... 1

Recorded Leases.

DOSCHER, Charles D., to Solomon Marculescu; 85 Delancey St and part of 112 Orchard St, 5 years..... $984

LEOPOLD, George, to Valentine Arneth; 333 West 39th St, 5 years..... 1,236

GREEN, Frederick, to the Commercial Club; s w corner of Chambers St and College Place, 5 years..... 6,500 to 8,500

PONTIAC BUILDING COMPANY to C. Henry Genslinger; 444 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 3,600

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, John H., to Matilda Addison; 235 West 61st St, 2 years..... $3,500

BERG, Friedrich, and wife to Charles J. Wacker; n s of Clinton St, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 2 years..... 2,000

SAME, to Agnes Yost; same property, 1 year..... 1,579

BUSTED, Charles A., and wife to Sybel K. Kane; 12 Harrison St, 16 months..... 5,000

BRATHWAITE, Isaac, to William Simpson and another, executors, &c., of James Cassidy; n e corner of Southern Westchester Turnpike and Lafayette St, 2 years..... 1,500

BRENNAN, Catharine, to Lizzie Purcell; s s of 120th St, 72 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 1,000

COOKE, Edward, and wife to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 140th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, demand..... 9,000

COLE, John B., and wife to Matilda Schubert and others; s s of 132d St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

COOKE, Edward, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 140th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 4 months 3,250

CHAPMAN, Peter, to Franklin Schwab; n s of 118th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 2,000

CARD, Margaretta, to Ellen L. Hemenway; 248 West 73d St, 5 years..... 30,000

DOUGHERTY, Ellen, to James Burke; n s of Berrian Av, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 1 year..... 200

DEVLIN, Michael E. and Helen K., to Gertrude Hildebrandt; s w corner of Avenue B and 8th St, 2 years..... 1,000

DAZIAN, Henry, to Sarah A. Taylor and another; e s of Crosby St, Lots 96 and 97, map of John Dikeman property, 3 years..... 40,000

DAWSON, John, and William Archer and wives to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s s of 72d St, 58.3 ft e of Malden Lane, 2 years..... 55,000

DIMOND, Thomas, to Edward S. Clark; s s of 73d St, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 27,450

DUGGIN, Charles, and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 37th St, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years.. 28,000

DEVLIN, William, and wife to Clarence Cary, administrator of Patsey J. Morris; 17 West 135th St, 3 years..... 12,000

FISHER, Charles, and wife to Henry N. Ahrens; n s of 166th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 18,000

FISCHER, Edward, and Christie Sauerbrey to John W. Decker; w s of Tinton Av, 218 ft s of Home St, installments..... 1,800

GOODMAN, Abraham, and wife to Charles H. Dugliss; n e corner of 2d Av and 113th St, 1 year..... 5,500

GUIDER, John W., to A. P. W. Kinman; 406 East Orchard St, 102 ft w of Sylvan Av, 3 years..... 666

GRIMM, Clements, and wife to Agnes Luppold; e s of Grant Av, 30.6 ft s of 162d St, 3½ years..... 800

HELD, Henry, and wife to Robert J. H. Powell, trustee; n s of 67th St, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 9,000

HAPP, Nani, to Charles F. Southmayd; 203 3d Av, 2 months..... 15,000

HARZ, Katharina, to Charles Kling; s s 110th St, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.. 1,000

HANLEY, Alfred, to Sophia E. Reach; n s of 136th St, 462.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 13,000

SAME to Mary J. Stewart; 129 West 136th St, 3 years..... 13,000

SAME to Jennie P. Stuart; 127 West 136th St, 3 years..... 13,000

SAME to Mary B. Inness; 121 West 136th St, 3 years..... 13,000

HOLDEN, Mary V., to Marcus Nathan; 687 Prospect Av, (installments,)..... 3,000

JOHNSON, J. George, to Frederick W. A. Hugels; w s of 3d Av, 20.5 ft s of 66th St, (lease,) 1 year..... 5,000

JANDORF, Anne V. and Louis C., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 143d St, 47 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 7,500

KURZ, Richard, and wife, to Mary A. Stewart; s s of 10th St, 330 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,500

KOTTOWSKY, Philip, and Barnett Levy to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner Madison St and Gouverneur St, 1 year. 14,000

KUH, Gilbert, and wife to Henry Dryer; n s of 31st St, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 1,000

KEANE, Anna C., to Catharine M. Campion; n s of 11th St, 420.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 6,840

SAME to the Emigrants Industrial Savings Bank; s e corner Clinton and Stanton St, 1 year..... 8,000

LOWEN, Charles, and wife, to George Young; n e corner Boulevard and 60th St, 1 year..... 140,000

LORGE, Julius B., to William Hodgson and Henry C. Peter; e s of Webster Av, 627.8 ft n of 179th St, 8½ years..... 2,900

McDONALD, Alexander, and wife to John Bell; e s of Union Av, 191 ft n of 152d St, 6 months..... 2,000

McMAHON, Bridget, and Thomas, to Martha L. Rutherford; 170 East 72d St, 5 years..... 16,000

MOSES, Gabriel, to Margaret B. Bininger; n s of 4th St, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years..... 26,000

SAME to Zipporah Prager; same property, 3 years..... 5,000

O'DONNELL, William, to Isabella G. Francis; n s of 170th St, 80 ft e of Washington Av, 3 years..... 3,500

PELL, Mary D., to The Greenwich Savings Bank; w s of 3d Av, 25.5 ft n of 54th St, 3 years..... 27,000

PRYOR, Roger A., and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 3 West 69th St 1 year..... 22,000

PENFIELD, George J., and wife to Lillian T. Miller; n w s of White Plains Road, Lots 30 and 31, and gore lot D, map of Washingtonville, 3 years..... 5,000

RAPHAEL, Gabriel M., and wife to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 136 East Broadway and 125, 125½ Division St, 5 years. 25,000

SCHMIDT, Henry, and Hartmann, and wives to Sarah A. Powell; n s of 119th St, 157.6 ft w of Park Av, 3 months.... 3,000

STERN, Henrietta, to Julius Bonner and others; w s of Lexington Av, 21.2 ft s of 102d St, installments..... 1,500

SHRADY, John, and wife to The New-York Life Insurance Company; s e corner of 23d St and 9th Av, 3 years..... 37,500

SCHWAB, William, and wife to Joseph Kahn; n s of 134th St, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 1,500

STIEHLER, Pauline, Lasemeyer, and Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 319 East 60th St, 3 months..... 4,500

SCHMITTNER, Catharine, to Lewis S. Goebel; s s of 166th St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 506

TODD, Margaretta, to William G. Read; n s of 35th St, 53 West, 3 years..... 30,000

VOLLHART, Rosina, to Robert F. Tysen; e s of King's Bridge Road, 201.10 ft s of 187th St, 1 year..... 7,500

WEIHER, William H., to Frederick Folz; w s of Brook Av, 50 ft n of 146th St, demand..... 10,000

SAME to Same; same property, demand... 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, William C., to John F. Arnold. $2,000

ARROL, Charles H., to John J. Bell..... 1

DECKER, Paul G., to John W. Decker... 1

DUNNELL, Henry N., and another, executors of A. M. N. Dunnell, to Elizabeth W. Tanner..... 15,092

SAME to George Flammer..... 3,075

FLAMMER, J. George, to Henry N. Dunnell..... 3,075

PEABODY, Charles A., Jr., to Theresa Damon..... 25,000

TORBECK, George F., to Bernardine M. Kracht..... 6,000

THE POUGHKEEPSIE SAVINGS BANK to David W. Morrison, trustee..... 76,383

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of Albany..... 30,000

WILLIAMS, E. J., to Henry and Hyman Sonn..... 5,000

DECKER, John W., to Thomas S. Ormiston..... 1,800

MITCHELL, Euphemia S., to Frederick A. Snow..... 1

MANDELBAUM, Harris, to Samuel Caskel

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Sophia T. F. Randolph..... 15,000

SAME, to Edward Crowbridge and another, executors, &c., of W. W. Benjamin..... 3,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON ST, n s, between Clinton and Jefferson Sts, being Lot 865, map of estate of Henry Rutgers also s s of 5th St, 246 ft w of 2d Av, 20.8x92.4; 2d Av, s e corner of 78th St, 26.2x80; 1st Av, w s, 81 ft s of 84th St, 21.2x100; 78th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Grand St, n s, 50 ft e of Essex St, 25x100; Edward Ward against John F. and William D. Ward (action to declare deed void.)

97TH ST, 155 East; Annie E. Underhill against Alexander Haft and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

93D ST, 66 East; Samuel Heilbroner against Simon Uhlfelder, (action to recover damages.)

OPDYKE, AV, n s, 700 ft e of Katonah Av, 100x149.10x100x149.3; Wm. H. Evans and another against Robert H. Isbell, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

111TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100.11; Schaef & Berg against William H Johnson, owner; Richard W. Hawkes, contractor..... $350

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 100x100; Clarke & Sherman against Harry Heylman, owner; William J. Connell, contractor..... 850

JEFFERSON ST and Clinton Av, n e corner, 100x100; McPherson & Ward against Charles Bjorkegren, owner and contractor..... 60

WORCESTER ST, 105 to 111; Anthony Schroerer against Charles H. Plake, owner; Thomas Dwyer, contractor, (two liens)..... 889

LEGGETT AV, s s, 200 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x87.3; Daniel J. Ahearn against Bertha and William Riemenschneider, owners; Robert Turner, contractor..... 157

168TH ST, s s, 179 ft e of Franklin Av, 40x150; Robert Campbell against Eugene Salvatore, owner and contractor..... 237

142D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; John Madden against Thomas J. Kelly as contractor..... 200

42D ST, 133 West; Schiedecker & Gonder against Richard and Minturn P. Collins and another, owners; Traitel Brothers & Co., contractors..... 2,308

23D ST, 244 and 246 West; Albert Pierce against Isadore Hoffsteadt, owner; Adolph Hoffsteadt, contractor..... 100

Reformatory for Hammond.

Walter Hammond, the young ex-butler, who gave his name as Philip Rhinelander when arrested at the Hotel Savoy last month, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Judge Newburger in Part III., General Sessions. He pleaded guilty last week to passing a one-hundred-dollar worthless check on Tiffany & Co. for some jewelry.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations of Postmasters: New-York—Julia H. Bronson, Clinton; Annie Larrabee, Oyster Bay; L. B. Colwell, Friendship; John Laubenthal, Allegany. New-Jersey—Jacob H. Fank, Hackensack.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair and warmer, with southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, cloudy and threatening in the morning, probably followed by fair and warmer weather, winds shifting to southwesterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair and warmer, southwesterly winds.

VIRGINIA, fair, warmer in northern portion, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, possibly local thunderstorms in northern portion, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, warmer and fair, except possibly local showers near the coast, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, generally fair, but probably local showers on the coast, easterly to southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, easterly to southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, possibly local showers on the lakes, fresh to brisk southerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, probably preceded by local showers in the early morning, cooler, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. OHIO, generally fair, preceded by local showers on the lakes in the early morning, fresh and brisk westerly winds. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and MISSOURI, generally fair during the day, westerly winds, slightly warmer. LOWER MICHIGAN, local showers, but generally fair during the day in southern portion, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local rains, brisk southerly, shifting to westerly, winds, cooler in eastern portion. WISCONSIN, showers in northern, generally fair in southern portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. IOWA, generally fair, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, westerly winds, warmer.

KANSAS, fair, variable winds. NEBRASKA, generally fair, westerly winds, warmer in western portion. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, local showers in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer in western portion, westerly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, generally fair, westerly winds, warmer.

The barometer has risen over the central valleys, and fallen slowly in all other districts. The depression which was over the Upper Mississippi Valley this morning has moved northward over Western Lake Superior, where the barometer is lowest. The area of high pressure continues central on the north Pacific coast, but the barometer has fallen about three-tenths of an inch in that region.

It has been cooler in the upper lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and warmer in the Middle Atlantic States, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the Southwest.

Light showers are reported to-night from the Ohio Valley and Missouri northward over the lake regions and Upper Mississippi Valley. Local showers occurred during the day over the Southern New-England coast, and the East Gulf coast, but the weather is generally clear in the Southern States, the Ohio, and Lower Missouri Valleys to-night, and the weather will continue generally fair in these districts Friday.

Generally fair weather will also prevail along the Atlantic coast.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Elegance and good taste are hand in hand with factory prices.

BRIDGE FOR RAILROADS ONLY.

Mayor Wurster Favors One—Elevated Tracks on Present Structure.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn is in favor of a bridge across the East River that will be used exclusively for railroads. Referring to this plan yesterday, he said:

"It will take five or six years to erect such a bridge, and by that time we shall need it. In the meantime I am in favor of having the elevated roads cross the present bridge. The bridge can safely hold them, and there is no good reason why they should not cross. An elevated train weighs but a few thousand pounds more than a bridge train. My idea, however, is that an all-railroad bridge should be built by the railroad companies or, the same as they build bridges out West, by stock companies.

"A company is formed and builds the bridge, which is used by two or three or more railroads, the company receiving a certain amount for each passenger transported. I don't believe Brooklyn is in any condition to build another bridge at present."

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion Calendar.

1—Edison vs. Lawton. 2—Wallace vs. Riley. 4—Thompson-Houston Electric Company vs. New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Railway Company. 5—Same vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 6—Central Trust Company vs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. 7—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. 8—Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Shoaff. 9—Lovell Manufacturing Company vs. Keveney. 10—Simplex Dairy Company vs. Cole. 11—Fisher vs. Graves. 12—Boston and Maine Railroad vs. Graves. 13—Heinisch Sons Company vs. Boker. 14—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 15—Jackson vs. Graves. 16—Thompson-Houston Electric Company vs. Mosher. 17—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Bunce. 18—Kilgour vs. Scott. 19—Gillig vs. Jacoby. 20—Gillig vs. Jaeckel. 21—Continental Trust Company vs. Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad. 22—Steelclad Bath Company vs. Mayor, Lane & Co. 23—Same vs. Davison. 24—Same vs. Peck Brothers & Co. 25—Regina Music Box Company vs. Schmidt. 26—Gillig vs. Jacoby. 27—Jackson vs. Graves.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Held in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

44—Kuper vs. Ferryboat Clinton. 22—Strong vs. Steamship Munchen. 13—Helkin vs. Steamship Alvah. 3—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship Guyandotte. 7—Anderson Lumber Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Motions.

Demurrers.—Nos. 146, 174, 187.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 2781, 2639, 2452. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 2192, 2407, 2108, 1839, 1553. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 6236, 8130, 7878, 7880, 8355, 8223, 8153. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Nos. 1197, 1410, 2602, 2609, 2810, 2616. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, May 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 2599, 1527, 2188, 2189, 2461, 7696, 205, 6928, 2306, 708, 1681, 1102, 1774. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned until Monday, May 18.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate.—Suzanne Poussard, Leonard Friedman, Alexander McSorley, Edward Schutt, Thomas Brady, Rebecca Arron, at 10:30 A. M. At 2 P. M.—Louis Rapp, Patrick Duncan, Annie Bright.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. No. 1169—Will of Joseph Soher, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—O'Dwyer, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.

Nos. 1225, 1427, 1525, 1244, 1196, 1526. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J. Nos. 3669½, 1177, 300, 1121, 1105, 1170, 1110½, 1232, 1035, 4313, 1009, 1078, 885, 1181, 412. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 857, 920, 689, 1300½, 1334, 1335, 1508, 1182, 1314, 701, 1309, 1356, 1336, 690, 1270, 1277, 1361